Bombay Gazette,
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE Bombay Gazette.

NO. 55,178—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910.				
4th Nov.	DELHI	6090	.....	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
18th "	MARMORA	10509	.....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
3rd Dec.	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9508
31st "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
1911				
7th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
14th "	HIM-LAYA	6885	.....	...
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
28th "	CALEDONIA	7588	.....	...
4th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7932
11th "	DELTA	8043	.....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10888
25th "	ARABIA	7933	.....	...
4th March	MALWA	10883	.....	...
11th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
22nd "	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
25th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10509	.....	...
8th "	CALEDONIA	7588	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10885	.....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9508
6th May	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER, At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 440 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea ...	Rs. 525 or Rs. 637	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. Baldino	4,580	D. Maganzanie.	15th Nov. 1910
R. Rubattino	4580	L. Manchini..	15th Dec. "
D. Baldino	4,580	D. Maganzanie.	15th Jan. 1911

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 738; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

To issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Nov. 1910
Capri	6,000	D. Moresco	16th Dec. "
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Jan. 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins, midships, for First Class Passengers only. Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and Experienced Stewardess.

	Tons	Leave Bombay about
s. s. Umsinga	4,500	30th November, 1910.

Fare Rs. 375.

NEW NATAL LINER.

Steamer "Umona" will be sailing for WEYMOUTH, about the 28th December. Fares Rs. 375 to Rs. 420 according to accommodation.

For further particulars, apply to :—

W & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga	2171	Mon.	31st Oct.	11 a.m.	†P D & O M
Kasara	1195	Thurs.	3rd Nov.	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	4th Nov.	6 a.m.*	direct.

*Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Thursday, 3rd Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and carg on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Nerbudda," 3025 tons, on Monday, the 31st October-calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "Warora," 3980 tons, on or about the 5th November.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

29th October, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	14,130	Lafont	4th Nov.
SALAZIE	4,147	Riquier	24th Nov.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,335	X	22nd Dec.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	X	19th Jan 1911.
NERA	5,533	Casanova	16th Feb. "
YARRA	4,142	X	16th Mar. "
DUMBEA	6,685	Robufat	13th Apl. "
POLYNESIEN	6,363	X	11th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	X	8th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigadora General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Australien	6,365	Guionnet	4th Nov. 1910.
Nera	5,533	Casanova	2nd Dec. "

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDEZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	12th Nov. 191
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	26th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th Dec. "
Olympia	5124	W. Robertson	29th " "
Circassia	6716	C F Osborne R N R	16th Jan. 1911
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	11th Feb. "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Elysia	6368	A. Haig	25th Feb. 1911
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	16th Mar. "
Olympia	5124	W. Robertson	26th " "
Circassia	5716	C F Osborne R N R	15th Apl. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	24th " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	7th May "
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	20th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	10th June "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	974
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	446

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

11 Gold Medals awarded.

Number of inventions patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,

FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited.

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

Capital paid up.....Gold $ 3,250,000.00
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits.....Gold $ 3,305,710.96

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House. Bishopsgate Street, Within E.C.—:

BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Mexico.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Panama.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Colon.
Manila.	Kobe.	Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula.)	PENANG
BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States)	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MANILA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	PEKING	YLOILO
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID UP...Yen. 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... ,, 16,600,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

A POPULARIZED WATCH

THERE is much neat simplicity shown in the Special and Perfect Lentille Finish of the case of this Watch, giving it an appearance of Elegance and Good Taste which Watches at the same price do not offer.

The mechanism of to-day and the finish of the case is a considerable improvement compared with the original production of our

POPULAR WATCH

and of which Brigadier General Way wrote so flatteringly :

"I bought in your Shop the best timekeeper I ever saw. It has never been out of my pocket for 9 years and has never gone wrong and has never been touched by anyone, never been cleaned or oiled, and keeps better time than any Gold Watch I ever saw," &c., &c.

In addition to our usual written guarantee the dial of this Watch carries our name which is a further assurance of our absolute confidence in accepting sponsorship in even so cheap a timekeeper.

Nickel cased Crystal face model	... Rs. 15-8	Cash Rs. 14
Silver cased Crystal face model	... ,, 22-8	,, ,, 20-4
Silver cased Hunting or Half Hunting models	... ... ,, 27-8	,, ,, 24-12

The watch is supplied in a neat case with spare glass and mainspring and a written guarantee that it will last for 15 years with reasonable proper care.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCH MAKERS & JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOR THE HOT SEASON!

ACHILLE BRIOSCHI & CO.

MILAN-ITALY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1880.

Diplomas awarded at Principal Exhibitions of the World.

Brioschi's EFFERVESCENT CITRATE is very light and of exquisite taste.
This Effervescent Citrate prevents gastric acid and nauses, and is highly recommended as a tonic.
Do you want a refreshing beverage during the hot season? Then make use of BRIOSCHI'S CITRATE.
Do you wish your children always to be kept in good health? Then use freely BRIOSCHI'S CITRATE.
Never leave your house without putting a tin of BRIOSCHI'S CITRATE in your hand-bag.
It is taken in water, or mixed with syrup, essences, or wines and also with coffee.
Annual consumption 1,500 tons. In Tins at 10 annas. In Bottles at 12 annas.

SOLE AGENTS :

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

THE ITALIAN STORES,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

And can be had everywhere in BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST FOR WINES AND PROVISIONS FREE ON APPLICATION.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

The Firm for CHOCOLATES.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS,	CHOCOLATE IN FANCY BOXES,
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS,	CAILLER'S CHOCOLATE,
CHOCOLATE NOUGAT,	FRY'S CHOCOLATE,
CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES,	PETER'S CHOCOLATE,
CHOCOLATE IN PACKETS,	CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE.
CHOCOLATE IN TINS,	

Mongini's Fresh-made Assorted CHOCOLATE in 1/2 lb. and 1 lb. Cartons, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

NEW CONFECTIONERY and CHOCOLATE WORKS:—15, 16, 17, TAMARIND LANE.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S FRUIT SALT, otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

NINE SEASONS ON ONE PAIR OF DUNLOP TYRES

Extract from a letter, written on 25th June, 1910, by Mr. C. S. JARVIS, 114, Lambton Road, Raynes Park, S. W.

"The Bicycle was purchased in November, 1901, and the Original Tyres (Dunlop Roadster Covers, 28 × 1¼ in.) are running yet. I regret I cannot give you mileage covered, as I have not kept a record. Certainly the Tyres are now approaching final dissolution, but can be made to do a little longer. Apart from actual wear, it is surely wonderful testimony, to the splendid material used, as it might have been expected, even if not used, the Tyres would have "perished" by this time. If that is not value extraordinary, I have not come across it.

"I may add I scale some 11 stone 6 lbs., am an ardent cyclist in most weathers, and at times a hard rider."

FIRST IN 1888; FOREMOST EVER SINCE.

GOLFERS! HAVE YOU TRIED THE CHAMPION GOLF BALL,

THE DUNLOP "ORANGE SPOT" AND THE "JUNIOR?"

THE VERY BEST BALL ON THE MARKET.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.

3, Wallace Street, BOMBAY, & 188C, Mount Road, MADRAS.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS.
BOMBAY.

TURPENE

THE BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR TURPENTINE.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 5.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATION

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of the SHIPPING MASTER, Bombay, will be MOVED from the Horaby Road to the 1st FLOOR of the Building, situated at the corner of APOLLO and FORBES STREETS, near Government Dockyard, on and from the 31st instant.

J. R. P. CURRY,
Ag. Shipping Master, Bombay.

Government Shipping Office,
Bombay, 26th October, 1910.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS STORES.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS STORES to the above Railway, for the year 1911, will be received by the Agent and Manager up to 4 P.M. on the 21st November, 1910.

2. Full particulars, together with Tender form, may be obtained from the Store Keeper, Secunderabad, on payment of two Rupees.

NOTICE.

SALE OF SANDALWOOD.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of about 1,542 Mds. of SANDALWOOD, stored in Tiruppattur Forest Range Office Depot, North Salem District. One maund equals 28lbs. Avoirdupois.

The Tenders should reach the District Forest Officer, North Salem, on or before the 21st November, 1910.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in Currency Notes, current in the Madras Presidency or Earnest Deposit Chalan. No cash will be accepted.

The Tenderers should refer to the "Fort Saint George Gazette," dated 25th October, 1910, or subsequent issues for further details or they may apply to the District Forest Officer, North Salem, Madras Presidency.

F. L. C. COWLEY BROWN,
District Forest Officer, North Salem.

"TRUE COPY."

J. R. COOMBES,
For District Forest Officer, Salem North.

D. S. N., 22nd October, 1910.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE INSTITUTE will RE-OPEN and new classes will be formed on MONDAY the 16th January, 1911.

The courses of instruction are (1) Mechanical Engineering, (2) Electrical Engineering, (3) Textile Manufacture, (4) Technical Chemistry, and (5) Sheet-Metal Working and Enamelling.

Full Technological Certificates, Scholarships, Prizes, Gold Medal and Licentiate Diplomas are awarded on the results of the Annual Examinations. Candidates for admission must apply in writing to the Principal, on or before the 3rd January, 1911, stating the courses of instruction they desire to take. No candidate will be allowed to take more than one course at a time. All applicants will be examined on the 6th and 7th January, 1911, at the Institute and only those who stand highest in the list of successful candidates to the number of available vacancies, will be admitted. The examination will commence each day at 10 A.M. (S.T.) and will be conducted in English.

The following are the subjects of the examination:—

(a)	English composition	A short Essay.
(b)	Drawing	Copying from the Blackboard.
(c)	Arithmetic	As at Matriculation.
(d)	Algebra	Do.
(e)	Natural Science	Chemistry as at Matriculation.

Mechanical Engineering students who obtain the First Class Diploma, or the Second Class Diploma with First Class in Practice, are allowed to sit for the Second Class, Bombay Boiler Act Examination, without any further training.

The following are the approximate number of available vacancies:—

(1)	Mechanical Engineering	60
(2)	Electrical Engineering	30
(3)	Textile Manufacture	20
(4)	Technical Chemistry	20
(5)	Sheet-Metal Working & Enamelling..	20

Further particulars can be obtained from the Principal.

D. E. WACHA,
Honorary Secretary.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 603 of 1909.

The firm of Messrs. VISHNU BALLAL and COMPANY ..... Plaintiffs

vs.

Messrs. MUNCHERJI DORABJI and COMPANY ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 19th day of July, 1910, the following moveable and immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of November, 1910, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.)

PARTICULARS.

All the right title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and the Defendants in the Steam Saw Mill situate at Tank Bunder including one Beller, one Horizontal Steam Engine, two Vertical Saws, seven Circular Saw Benches, one hand Saw, one Saw Bench for plaining growing, two saw sharpening machines, and one Lathe with all other requisites necessary and in use in the said Mill in complete working order as it is at present the whole of the Plant and Machinery together with all buildings and structures sheds, houses, outhouses, built and erected on a piece of land, situate at Tank Bunder, admeasuring 2,670 5/9 square yards or thereabouts, whereupon the said Mill is at present standing and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 5703 and 1/3780 which said piece of land is leased to the said Shapurji Eyramji Katrack, by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, by a Lease bearing date the tenth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and six and bounded on or towards the North by a Public Passage, on or towards the South by a Public Passage, on or towards the East by Reay Road, and on or towards the West by the open ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and in the possession of the defendants abovenamed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. HIRALAL and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, 24, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay,—Dated this 3rd day of October, 1910.

J. E. MODY,
Commissioner.

POONA RACING SEASON.

THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL, POONA.

SELECT, well managed, replete with chary comfort and the leading HOTEL in the Station, well maintains its high character

JARRAH WOOD.

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the business heretofore carried on by our clients, Messrs. HAJI JACKERIA HAJI AHMED, and his son, MAHOMED SALLEH HAJI JACKERIA, at Nos. 52-56, Kambekar Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the name, firm and style of "Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed," will, as from the 1st day of November, 1910, be continued in the name, firm and style of HAJI JACKERIA HAJI AHMED PATEL AND SON," instead of in the name of "Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed."

All persons having any dealings or transactions with the said firm in the former name of Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed, are requested as from the 1st November 1910 to accept the signature of our said clients in the firm name of "Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel and Son" as a sufficient receipt and discharge in respect of transactions entered into in their former name of "Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed."—Dated this 28th day of October, 1910.

CRAWFORD BROWN & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel, and Mahomed Salleh Haji Jackeria, constituting the firm of Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed.

I, GORDON D. KNOX, of BOMBAY, hereby give notice that in consequence of my considering the name "CAPRICE" unsuitable, I have applied to the Board of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the ship Caprice of Bombay, Official number 109934 of gross tonnage 5·2 tons, Register Tonnage 5·2 tons, hereafore owned by Mr. H. A. H. Payne, Bombay, for permission to change her name to YORICK and to have her registered in the new name at the Port of Bombay, as owned by Gordon D. Knox.

Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Bombay within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.—Dated at Bombay, this 31st day of October, 1910.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S.T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd November, 1910, for the supply of the articles noted below during the twelve months commencing from 1st January, 1911:—

B. Miscellaneous Country Stores.
C. Miscellaneous English Stores.
D. Stationery and Paper.

2. Separate Tender forms of each of the above, giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of stores required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund will be made on account of unused Tender forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of stores, etc., tendered for with a maximum of Rs. 1,000 should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed), or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and, if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

5. All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples, which may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 28th October, 1910.

TO LET.

ENTIRE HOUSE, No. 57, Hornby Road, Fort, or separate FLATS, for non-Parsi residences or offices. Apply to N. M. Dubash, 215, Girgaum Back Road, near Sir Mungaldass House.

BANKS.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:

Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) and Karachi.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL

Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Re. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£	1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£	800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£	800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Chittagong,	Nowera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp,)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Bangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy'	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. J. BLACK, Ag. Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

COMING! COMING!!

FRANK FILLIS' GREAT CIRCUS

THE FAR AND FAMOUS TRAVELLED SHOW,

Showed every Country and every Clime.

LOCATION OF THE TENTS:

BEHIND GOWALIA FIRE BRIGADE STATION.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.

MONDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.

Booking at SOUNDY & Co.

Proprietor ..... F. E. FILLIS.
Directress ..... Mme. R. FILLIS.
Business Manager ..... D. E. MacPHERSON.
Advance Agent ..... GEORGE OSCAROFF.
Equestrian Director ..... LEN PEDRO.
Master of the Horse ..... F. FELIX.
Genl. Foreman ..... F. LEWZEY.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!!

FOR HER SAKE.

A fine Breezy Love Story of a Jack Tar.

FOOLSHEAD.

In one of his screamingly funny episodes as a fisherman.

Many other Novel and Attractive Pictures.

IF YOU HAVE NOT SEEN OUR NEW GARDENS

Pay a visit. They are the talk of the City. A charming after-dinner rendezvous.

TIME & PRICES AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK

NEAR NEW POST OFFICE.

OPEN DAILY.

PRACTICE SESSION 8 to 9 a. m.
LADIES' only „ 9 to 10 a. m.
EVENING „ 6 to 8.
BAND THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
NIGHT SESSION 9-30 to 11-30
BAND EVERY NIGHT.

SATURDAYS UNTIL MIDNIGHT.

INSURANCES.

BONUS YEAR 1910.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds exceed		£19,670,000
Total Revenue for 1909 exceeded.		£4,280,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent, per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
or to the
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.
Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.
Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—

CROFT MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

DARRACQ, 2 Cylinder, 4 seater Motor Car FOR SALE, with Hood, Wind Screen, Lamps, Stepney Wheel, etc., Tyres 3 months old, a splendid hill climber. Rupees 3,600. Apply "M," care of "Bombay Gazette."

ALWAYS go where you will get what you want without delays.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad, Deccan

IMPORTANT TO MOTORISTS.—Decalcifier. The great Calcium solvent will absolutely, remove calcium and incrustations from Radiators and other parts. Stocked by THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 2 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 1/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values on Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES & MORTGAGES arranged in the shortest possible time.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c, printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts Apply to the Manager The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per one thousand, and name and address be printed on the flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of REVLUC "FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the some of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh, Rs. 6.
Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE

2, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg		Ipoh (Perak, F. M. S.)	Manila
Bombay		Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta		Singapore	Hongkong
Madras		Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Rangoon		Klang (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Colombo		Seremban (F. M. States.)	Tientsin
Karachi		Bangkok	Hankow
Amritsar		Batavia	Yokohama
Penang		Sourabaya	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)		Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and under take general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

J. S. BRUCE,
Acting Agent.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 28,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description, transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£285,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ...	„	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....	„	1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

THE HON'BLE MR. H. B. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)

RATANJI DADABHOJ TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).

The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)

KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq., (Messrs. Henjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)

RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Raunarain, Bombay.)

The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E. B. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security;

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office;

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, writing, dressing, washhand and camp tables, cupboards, almirah, chest of drawers, iron safes, clothes presses, cottage piano by William Whitely.

At 2-30 p.m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred Victoria.
1 light rubber-tyred shigram.
1 double seated brougham.

On FRIDAY, the 4th November, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. Crawford and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Clarke House (ground floor), Wodehouse Road, Fort, opposite the Hotel Majestic (where the kit has been removed for sale), the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture of latest design, also blackwood carved sofas, tables, teapoys, easy chairs, flowerstand, English revolving office table with book case, drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, cabinets, marble-topped tables and teacoys, bedsteads, almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, wind-proof lamps, rich glass-ware and crockeryware, plated ware, sweet-toned cottage piano by Ronish, Railway Soda Machine, rowtee, dining table, chairs, sideboard, etc., the property of the late C. A. Macaulay and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 31st October, 1910.

BENNETT & COMPANY No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, etc, at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Railway Act of 9 of 1890, and under instructions from the G.I.P. Railway, Messrs. BANNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags, tilly and linseed in bags, wheat, bajri, dhana, rice, harda, tamarind and jeera in bags, rapeseed, jawari and groundnuts in bags, cottonseed in bags, bundles of C. P. goods, book and gunny bags, drums of petrol, empty casks and drums, tins of ghee, oil and mud, bundles of coir rope, boxes of luggage and machinery, bag of coal, iron plate, wooden planks, boxes of boots and shoes, case of enamel ware, coir matting, box of glass pane, cases of iron nails, lot of condemned sheets, old records, heaps of sweeping grains, etc., etc.

17 bags bajree, out of 33 bags, Invoice No. 126 of 11-1-10, Generalganj to Wari Bunder.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 10th November next, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), at Dockyard compound, 3 Campbell Park, Apollo Street, the very valuable and neatly designed specially made to order, under the supervision of the owner at the dockyard, of best teak household furniture, rich glass and crockery-ware, drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, almyrahs, large sideboards, dumb-waiters, dressing and washhand stands and tables, rich table ornaments, pictures and oleographs, one sweet-toned semigrand piano, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, etc., the property of Walter C. King, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 31st October, 1910.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE at SHEIK MEMON STREET, opposite to Mangaldas Market, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions of the mortgagees, the National Bank of India, Limited, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises the land buildings and hereditaments described below.

The sale will be held on SATURDAY, the 5th day of November, 1910, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

All those pieces or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, buildings or tenement standing thereon situate, at Sheik Memon Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration district of Bombay, containing together by admeasurement 932 square yards or thereabouts, assessed in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 543 and 572 (part), New Nos. 2645 and 2715, Old Survey Nos. 1036, New Survey Nos, 1851 and 1852 and assessed in the books of the Municipality of Bombay under Ward C. Ward Nos. 113 (1) (2) and (3), and 114, 115 and 116, and Street Nos. 47 and 49 (1) and 51 (1) and bounded as follows—That is to say, on or towards the East partly by a Sweeper's passage and partly by the property of the Rangari Mohella, Masjid, on or towards the West by Shiek Memon Street, on or towards the North partly by the property of Sachund Damji and partly by the property of Varjiwandas Narotamdas and on or towards the South by the property of Jairam Damji, which said premises are at presents in the occupation of tenants of Heptoolla Essoofally and Teherally Essoofally, the mortgagors of the property.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors for the mortgagees at the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, or to the undersigned Auctioneers, at their office at 21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st October, 1910.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE-SALE.

Important to Machinery Merchants and Gentlemen desirous of securing a healthy plot of ground on Sea Side.

Auction sale (a) of the entire Machinery and Mattrials of the Paint Factory known as "Roger and Rock's Paint Works" situate at Kantwadi at Danda Line, Bandra, and (b) of the valuable piece of land on which the said Factory is standing.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will, under the instructions of Messrs. J. R. Patell & Co., Attorneys for the Owner, sell by Public Auction, on the premises on SUNDAY the 6th November, 1910, at the hours mentioned below, the following Machinery and the plot of ground.

Machinery to be sold at the Factory at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.)

All the tools, machinery, plant and materials of the factory, consisting of boiler, powder crushing machines, shaftings, pulleys, stamping press, rim bending machine, disc cutting machine, bellows, forge, anvil, iron tank, beam scales, casks, hammers and other tools and machinery belonging to the said factory.

The above will be sold either in one or in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

Plot of ground to be sold on the premises the same day at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

All that piece or parcel of land or ground registered under Survey No. 213, situate at Kantwadi, at Dan

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, October 28.

2 1-2 per cent. Consols ... 79 3-16+1-8
8 per cent. Bonds ... ... 97 unchgd
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ... £3+1-4
1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities 63 1-16 unchgd
Bar Silver in London ... 25 11-16—3-16
Do. 2 months hence ...25 7-8—3-16
Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by speculative selling.
Silver in New York ... ... 55 3-4—3-8
Exchange on London at Paris For— 25-29—1-2
Do. Berlin ...20-43 1-2+1
Do. New York 4-85 1-4—1-4
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 p.c. since 20-10-10
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight... 4 9-16—1-8
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight. 4 1-8—1-4
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months... 5 1-8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months... 5—1-8
Interest day to-day loans ... ... 4 3-4—1-8
Do. of day market loans ... 4 7-8+1-4
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... ... 77-3 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1-3-15 1-16 unchgd

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	... ...	£ 3,60,000
Bar Gold to Bombay	... ...	£ 1,10,000
Sovereign to Bombay	... ...	£ 10,000
Gold to Calcutta	... ...	£ 70,000

MANCHESTER, October 28.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spots...	...	Moderate demand, steady.
Futures	... ...	Steady.
East Indian	... ...	Quiet.
Manchester	... ...	Firm.
Total Sales	...	7,000
Sales in East Indian	... ...	650
Sold on Speculation and for Export		500
Imports	... ...	37,000
Mid-Americans	... ...	7-76+7
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown	...	12 1-4 unchgd

	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.
Cotton Delivery	7·57	7·50	7·50
	+ 2	+ 1	+ 2
Mid. Uplands	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.
	7·50	7·51	7·51
G. O. C.	+ 1	+ 2	+ 1
	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.
Liverpool	7·51	7·52	7·51
	+ 1	+ 1	+ 1

NEW YORK, October 28.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—

	bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	52,000
Do Last year	75,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	21,000
Do. Exports to Continent	8,000
Spot Cotton—	11·75 unchgd
Futures at New York ..... Dec. 11·48— 4	Advanced on unfavorable weather
Do at New York ..... Mar. 11·45— 6	reports and declined later on longs unloading.

NEW ORLEANS.—

Spot Cotton	11 1-4 unchgd
Futures—Month of Dec. ...	11·43— 4
Do. do. Mar. ...	11·43— 4
Closing Tone of Futures—Steady.	
Cotton Stock in London ...	4,940 Bales.
Week's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	337,000
Do Exports to Great Britain ...	114,000
Do Exports to Continent ...	161,000
Do Exports to Japan	3,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	658,000
Do. of Cotton at Interior Ports ...	429,000

LONDON, October 28.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

G. Madras Westerns C. I. F. London ... d 6 16-32
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C.I.F. Liverpool ... d 6 13-32
Months—Oct.-Nov.—Sellers.
Fair Red Cocanada C. I. F. London ... d 6 18-32

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi... ... 3 5 1-4
Do Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do Name of Ports—London.
Do Whether Sellers, &c.—Sellers.
Do Red Karachi 3 4 1-2
Do Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do Name of Ports—London.
Do Whether Sellers &c.—Done.
Wheat South Australian.—36—Dec.-Jan.—Done.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship. ... 47 2-4
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Nominal.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 46 1-4
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 39 lbs. ex-ship 39 3-4
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Dull.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship... 19 3-4
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Value.
Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata 54 3-4
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Port—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.

COFFEE.

In New York Fair Rio No. 7 quality. 10 7-8

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F.
India double bags, ... 11 11 1-4
Months of Shipment, May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Easier.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... 5-10—Sellers—Quiet.

BOMBAY, October 29.

EXCHANGE.

The market was steady at 1s. 4 3-32d. T. T. and demand and 1s. 4 11-32d. for 3 months' sight credits.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward ...	1s. 4 3-32d. 15 Nov.
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready	1s. 4 1-8d.
Credits 3 m/s ,, ...	1s. 4 11-32d.
,, ,, Forward	1s. 4 11-32d.
,, 6 m/s Ready	1s. 4 1-2d.
France 3 m/s ,, ...	171 1-2
Marks 3 m/s ,, ...	139 1-2
60 d/s, Hongkong	137
,, Shanghai	294 1-2
,, Japan	149

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London on Saturday was 3-16 down both for ready and forward and New York was 3-8 down.

Business in the local market in Silver was transacted at Rs. 74-9. London market dropped on account of Bulls selling which had a depressing effect on this side and at the close the rate declined to Rs. 74-7. 40 to 50 slabs changed hands and the tendency of the market was weak. In gold the market was flat and prices fluctuated by half an anna. Demand for Sovereigns was very poor and rates declined by half an anna.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
8 touch Fakirsett	23	9	0
97 touch Chiata	23	7	0

Narandas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch

National Bank	23	15	6
Chartered Bank	24	0	6
Sovereigns Shield	14	0	3
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	0	0
English Gold	23	15	0
Native Bullion	23	15	9
Indian Specie Bank ...	23	18	0

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	74	7	0
117 Penny Ready	74	6	0
Local per tola	0	11	8

FUTURES.

First Settlement	74	7	0
Second do	74	9	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed—Dull. London rate was 1d. down. Local demand moderate and rate unchanged.

Rapeseed—Quiet. London quotation was 3d. down. There being sellers in the local market rate declined by 1 to 2 annas.

Wheat—Dull. London rate was 1d. down. Demand was practically nil and rate dropped by one anna.

Castorseed, Cottonseed, and Groundnut—Quiet but firm. Business moderate. Rates remain unchaged.

Gingellyseed—Firm. Arrivals heavy, demand meagre.

Poppyseed and Mowraseed—Quiet. Demand moderate and rates dropped by half to one anna.

Linseed, Bold	...	Rs. 13 12 0
Linseed, Small	...	,, 13 8 0
Linseed, Brown	...	,, 13 14 0
RAPESEED—		
Brown Delhi	...	,, 6 6 0
Brown Cawnpore	...	,, 6 5 0
Yellow do.	...	,, 7 6 0
Do. Gujarat	...	,, 7 13 0
Brown Katni	...	,, 6 12 0
Poppyseed	...	,, 40 to 45
Castorseed	...	,, 39 to 40
WHEAT—		
Pissi	...	,, 31 to 33
Hard Red	...	,, 30 to 31
JINGELLYSEED—		
Yellow Hingenghat	...	,, 54 to 55
Rai Khandesh—	...	,, 70 to 90
Mowraseed	...	,, 7 10 0
Groundnuts	...	,, 48 to 50
Cottonseed	...	— ,, 25 to 26
Maize	...	,, 17 to 18
Wheat Yellow	...	— ,, 38 to 40
Khandwa	...	,, 40 to 45
Bajaro	...	,, 27 to 30
Joowar	...	,, 16 to 18
Gram	...	,, 21 to 24
Minbara	...	,, 55 to 57
Brown Jubbulpore	...	,, 50 to 51
Brown Meggi	...	,, 49 to 50
Kabra	...	,, 54 to 55
Black Kutni	...	,, 45 to 47
Myrabollams	...	,, 19 to 20

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Friday, 28th October, 1910:—

Wheat	... ...	5,363 cwts
Linseed	... ...	3,711 ,,
Rapeseed	... ...	8,171 ,,
Gingellyseed	... ...	8,027 ,,
Poppyseed	... ...	726 ,,
Groundnuts	... ...	483 ,,
Castorseed	... ...	740 ,,
Rice	... ...	2,119 ,,
Myrabollams	... ...	141 ,,
Cottonseed	... ...	3,871 ,,
Mowraseed	... ...	314 ,,
Gram	... ...	2,311 ,,
Joowar	... ...	1,248 ,,
Maize	... ...	421 ,,

SPINNINGS.

BANKS.

Bombay	... ...	...	1,575
India	... ...	...	63 1-4
Bank of Bengal	... ...	...	1,550
Eastern Bank	... ...	...	76

MILLS.

Crescent	... ...	...	77 1-2
David	... ...	...	382 1-2
Manockji Petit	... ...	...	2,792 1-2
Kohinoor	... ...	...	660
Standard	... ...	...	1,040

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton	... ...	...	150
New Berar	... ...	...	575

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	...	...	17
Alcock Ashdown & Co	... ...	...	235
Badam Pile & Co	... ...	...	94
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	...	...	112
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference	...	...	107
Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary			237 1-2 xd.
Central India Mining	... ...	...	28
Tata I. & S. Co. Ld. Ord	... ...	...	28
Finlay Mill...	... ...	...	250

RAILWAYS.

Tapti Valley	... ...	...	485

COTTON.

Liverpool was 1 to 2 points up on Saturday. New York rates were unchanged and futures were 4 to 6 down. Local prices for ready lots remained unchanged and demand both from exporters and mills was moderate. The opener advised 2 to 3 points up. Demand for new crop being good the rate advanced by Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 and the tone of the market was firm. New Broach was quoted Rs. 314 1-2, but demand being good, at the close the rate advanced to Rs. 316 1-2.

We learn of the following purchases :—

200	Volkart Bros	... Ujjain	...287-288
200	Elphinstone Mills	...Khandesh	... 275
100	Do	...Burhanpur	... 260
100	Do	...Broach	... 270
200	Japan T Co.	...Cawnpore	... 286
400	Do	...Bengal	... 274
600	Currimbkai Mills	...Bengal	...270-275
100	Gaddum and Co	... Do	... 290
200	S. J. David	... Do	...263-266
200	Ralli Bros	...Akola	... 296

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	...	258
,, F Good	...	247
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	...	274
,, F Good	...	263
Sind Punjab Fine	...	278
,, F Good	...	262
Khandesh Fine	...	286
,, F Good	...	276
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	...	303
,, F Good	...	293
Akola Kanagaum Fine	...	297
,, F Good	...	287
Amraoti Fine	...	297
,, F Good	...	287
Veotmal Fine	...	308
,, F Good	...	298
Nagpore	...	312
,, F Good	...	302
Wardha Hingaughat Fine	...	315
,, F Good	...	305
Mathia Fine	...	286
,, F Good	...	275
Broach Gin Fine	...	337
F Good	...	329
Broach Gin Good	...	317
Comptah Gin	...	323
dawginned Good,	...	324
Westerns H. G.	...	309
Do M G	...	314

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Friday, 28th October, 1910 :—

	Bales.	
Khandeish	97	,,
Central India...	.....	,,
Barsi and Nagur	194	,,
Berar	201	,,
Central Provinces	28	,,
Oomras...	520	,,
Dholera	126	,,
Broach...	.....	,,
Coompta and Dharwar ...	15	,,
Westerns	.....	,,
Bengals (N. W. P.)... ...	3,672	,,
Bengal Baipatana	.....	,,
Sind	.....	,,
Persian		,,
American	.....	,,
Other Sorts	.....	,,
Egyptian	.....	,,
Total ...	4,533	,,

LIVERPOOL, October 29.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	4,000
Total Imports	12,000
Future Delivery Prices :—	
Oct.—Nov.	7·60+3
Nov.—Dec.	7·53+3
Dec.—Jan.	7·53+2
Jan.—Feb.	7·53+2
Feb.—Mar.	7·53+3
Mar.—Apl.	7·54+3
Apl.—May	7·54+3
May.—June	7·55+3
June—July	7·51+2

FREIGHTS.

Ports.	This Month Seed.	Cotton.	Next Month Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp ...	.....	.....	15 0	15 6
Dunkirk ...	15 6	15 6	15 6	15 0
Havre	.....	.....	15 6	16 0
Hull	.....	.....	14 6	15 6
Liverpool ...	.....	.....	15 6	16 0
Marseilles ...	.....	.....	15 6	16 0
Genoa	15 6	19 0	15 6	16 0
London... ...	.....	.....	15 0	15 6
Hamburg ...	15 6	19 6	15 6	16 0
Trieste	.....	.....	17 0	18 0
Venice	.....	.....	17 0	18 0

Open Ports,

December ...	15 6	
Jan-May ...	15 3	

COAL.

	Ready. Rs.	Forwards Rs.
Heilger's Authracite Coal ...	13-0	13-8
Do. Standard ,, ...	12-0	12-8

METALS.

We quote :— Lbs.

Copper Braziers 4 × 4	21	
	28	
	35	
	42	
	56	Rs. 54 6
	63	
	70	
	77	
	84	
Yellow Metal Sheets	21	
	28	
	35	,, 45 8
	42	
	49	
	56	
Tin Ingots	...	,, 43 12
Spelter S M ...	...	to 43 14
M M ...	...	
J ...	...	,, 20 8
G ...	...	
Georgahutte ...	...	,, 22 6
Copper Ingots K S ...	...	,, 48 4
Copper Sheetings...	lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14	57 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings.	the, 14, 16, 10, 12	46 1-2 to 49 1-2

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Friday, October 28.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullion Rs.	COIN, Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Other Coin. Rs.
1 Bundle		105	.....

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
128 Bars ...	2,35,000	.....	.....
2 Bundles ...	.....	2,600	.....
1 Bundle ...	.....	1,700	.....
1 do. ...	.....	260	.....

Importers. Vessel. From

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	Salsette	London
M Mackenzie & Co ...	Lhasa	C. Mandvi
Do ...	do	Porebunder
Do ...	do	Dwarka

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 27th October 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	14	15,829
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	14	16,477

LONDON, October 29.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent.	79 1-4+1-16
Rentes 3 per cent	97 unchgd
3 1-2 per cent. (Sterling Loan)...	93 unchgd
3 1-2 per cent Government Securities	63 1-16 unchgd
Bar Silver in London. ...	25 11-16 unchgd
Do. 2 months hence ...	25 7-8 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver.—Quiet.	
Silver in New York ...	55 3-4 unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·27 1-2—1 1-2
Do do Berlin ...	20·48—1-2
Do do New York ...	4·83 1-8—1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	5 p.c. since 20-10-10
Do. Short London Bills 3 m/st.	4 7-16—1-8
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/sts..	4—1-8
Do Fine Trade Bills 3 months.	5—1-8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months..	5 unchgd
Interest day to day loans ...	4 1-4—1-2
Do. 7 day market loans ...	4 1-2—3-8
Bar Gold (per oz.) ...	77-9 unchgd
Amount paid into Bank of England...	£ 1,75,000

COTTON.

MANCHESTER, October 29.

LIVERPOOL—	Sales.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot ...	Quiet.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...	Quiet.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...	Firm.
Tone of Manchester Market ...	Firm.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	4,000
Sales of East India	50
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	500
Do. Day's Imports	12,000
American	7·85+9·
Egyptian F. G. F.	12 3-8+1-8

	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
Cotton Delivery	7·61	7·55	7·54	7·55	7·55
Mid Uplands	+ 4	+ 5	+ 4	+ 5	+ 4
G.O.C.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	
Liverpool	7·56	7·58	7·57	7·56	
	+ 5	+ 5	+ 5	+ 5	

NEW YORK, October 29.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ...	58,000
Do. Last year	61,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	42,000
Do. Exports to Continent	52,000
Spot Cotton—11·40—35	
Futures at New York Dec. 11·22—28	Declined bearish private crop report and to long unloading.
Do do Mar. 11·15—30	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	11 3-13—1-16
Futures at New Orleans Dec. ...	11·04—21
Do. at New Orleans Mar. ...	11·23—23
Closing tone of Futures—Easy.	
Cotton Stock in London—	
Do. Total Visible Supply	2,536,000
Do. Total Visible Supply East Indian	1,23,000
Do. Quantity in Sight	33,90,000

LONDON, October 29.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total Sales	45,000
Do. Speculation	3,000
Do. Exportation	1,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer	95,000
Do. Actual Export	4,000
Do. Import of the Week	130,000
Do. Stock	412,000
Surat week's Sales	2,500
Do. Indian Speculation	900
Do. Exportation	300
Do. Forwarded Consumers	2,200
Do. Actual Exports	200
Do. Week's Imports	.....
Do. Stocks	197,000
Afloat Americans	370,000
Do. Indian	8,000

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F. 35 1-4
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 34 1-2
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Wheat—Quiet.
Wheat South Australian—36 Liverpool—Value.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship ... 47 3-4
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Nominal.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent. ex-ship ... 46
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 39 lbs ex-ship 39 3-4
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Dull.
Linseed—Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 19 3-4
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Value.
Tone of Linseed.—Quiet but Steady.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata—Unchgd.

COFFEE.

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 10 7-8

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F.
India double bags. 11 11 1-4
Months of Shipment.—May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... 5 9 1-2—Value.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 25th Oct. 1910, as compared with the statement of 18th Oct. 1910:—

LIABILITIES.	October 18. Rs. a. p.	*October 25. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund...	1,73,00,000 0 0	1,73,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c ...	2,21,41,600 13 10	2,01,29,087 9 1
Other Deposits, &c ...	17,07,89,743 9 10	17,12,75,867 11 0
Bank Post Bills, &c...	5,14,673 7 7	9,58,655 4 6
Sundries	12,98,928 3 1	13,01,028 3 7
Rs ..	23,20,44,946 7 4	23,09,64,638 12 2

ASSETS.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Govt. Securities	2,77,20,475	0 0	2,74,73,590	0 0
other authorized Investments ...	81,00,554	0 0	80,05,251	0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorizedSecurities	3,69,03,116	12 0	3,58,60,140	12 10
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,33,45,916	8 0	4,63,89,123	9 11
Bills discounted, &c	3,80,37,312	8 4	3,80 41,940	0 0
Balances with other Banks ...	59,42,713	11 10	63,93,158	0 10
Bullion	11,456	0 10	11,110	10 10
Dead Stock.....	21,71,316	12 5	21,72,133	5 7
Stamps	1,18,212	4 10	1,06,752	6 8
Sundries	16,23,51,073	10 3	1,64,453,198	14 8
Cash, &c., at... Head Office...	6,96,93,872	13 1	6,65,11,439	13 6
Cash, &c., at... Branches	23,20,44,946	7 4	23,09,64,638	12 2

LIABILITIES.

Government Balance at Head Office	Rs. 23,01,503	Decrease.
Government Balance at Branches	2,88,989	Increase.
Other Deposits	4,86,124	Do.
Post Bills	4,43,982	Do.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments.....	3,42,188	Decrease.
Loans.....	10,42,976	Do.
Accounts of Credit	30,43,207	Increase.
Mercantile Bills	4,628	Do.
Cash at Head Office	33,57,756	Decrease.
Cash at Branches	1,75,324	Increase.

Percentage 34·34.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY MAJOR H. E. E. PROCTER, A.D.C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 31st October.

1. Orderly N C Officer for the week—Corpl H F Lodge, next for duty Sergt R A Spence.

2. Monday, and Thursday next, Riding School for Recruits and Remounts.

3. Tuesday the 1st Prox.—Commanding Officer's Parade re Rehearsing Escort for H E the Governor. Rendezvous Queen Statue 7-30 a.m.
Dress.—Drill order, Khaki Carbines and Swords.

4. On Friday morning next the 4th Prox. the Corps will furnish a detachment for Escort duty from the Cathedral to Victoria Terminus to His Excellency Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G C M G, G C I E Parade is fixed for all members at 11 a.m. at the Queen Statue.
Dress.—Review order, White Swords and Carbin.

D. W. WILSLON, Lieut,
Actg. Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT. COLONEL A. K. LESLIE V. D. COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 31st October.

194. Parades—The parades for Saturday next will be notified later.

E E Company—The E E Company will parade at Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p.m. and proceed to Middle Ground Fort for Defence Night Manning.

195. Musketry.—The Rifle Range of the 104th Rifles at Santa Cruz will be available for Spoon Competitions and practice on Sunday 6th November.
Ranges 200 and 500 yards.
Dress.—Plain clothes.
Train leaves Colaba at 7 a.m., Church Gate 7-5 a.m., and Grant Road 7-16 a.m.

196. Duties—Orderly Sergeants for the ensuing week.
No 1 Company Sergeant T W Venn.
No 2 Company Sergeant J Clarke.

197. Leave—Captain J P Watson is granted leave of absence from 1st November 1910 to 31st December 1910.

198. Command—Lieut A C Payne Commands the E E Company with effect from 21st October 1910.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut., R.A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 31st October.

963.—Detail for the week ending 5th proximo.

Tuesday the 1st Proximo—Bugle Practice on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m.

Wednesday the 2nd Proximo—Owing to a public holiday there will be no Battalion parade.

Thursday the 3rd Proximo.—The Signalling class will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue, at 7 a.m.

Friday the 4th Proximo—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

963. Issue of Arms—Arms and Accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps at Head Quarters between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m. daily, except Sundays.

Members are requested to draw their arms and accoutrements at once.

964.—Musketry—The Ranges at Ghat Kopar are allotted as under :—

Tuesday 1st Proximo—" F " Coy Class Firing.
Wednesday 2nd Proximo—" E " Coy Class Firing.

965. Inspection—It is notified for information that the Inspector-General of Volunteers in India will inspect the Battalion on the morning of 6th January 1911.

966. Camp of Instruction—It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instruction will be held at Santa Cruz from the 28th January to 4th February 1911.

967. Enrolments—The undernamed having rejoined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to " E " Company :—
No 5625 Cyclist E C W Michael.
No 5794 Cyclist R F J Maidment.

968. Rifle Meeting.—The Rules and Programme of the VI (Poona) Divisional Rifle Association 1910-11 have been received and can be seen at Head Quarters.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Rifle Club—Members wishing to join should give their names with subscription to Head-Quarters as early as possible. The programme includes four matches to be competed for during November. Miniature Range Matches and dates will be notified later.
Rules and programme for season 1910-11 will be circulated on receipt from the printer.

INTERESTED persons have been known to question the utility of the Bengal Court of Wards, says the local journal. Only those who have any acquaintance with the responsibility which the Government undertakes in administering the affairs of estates whose proprietors have, either compulsorily or voluntarily, been deprived of the power of doing further mischief by impoverishing their property, know what that responsibility amounts to. Thus, we find in the report on the administration of Wards Estates in Bengal during the past year, that the total liabilities of these estates at the beginning of the year was Rs. 3,18,15,674; of this enormous sum nearly 50 lakhs were paid off during the year. Progress in the liquidation of these debts, contracted often at usurious rates of interest, is naturally slow, for the reason that some of the larger estates are hopelessly involved. The Court of Wards thus serves the benevolent purpose of preserving ancestral estates to their owners, and clearing heavily encumbered estates from debt, often by compounding with the creditors who would otherwise become possessed of the property. In the majority of cases the creditors are professional money-lenders.

LIVERPOOL COTTON REPORTS.

Messrs. Tata Sons and Co's Liverpool friends write :—

AMERICAN COTTON.

The reaction which, a week ago, we thought was imminent, has been tardy in its appearance. The inherent strength of the article, on which we have so incessantly dwelt, carried prices up, with hardly a setback, to about 7 3-4d. From this there has been about 0. 16d. reaction.

We have noticed that during the advance, several of the leading bull operators have been gradually realising their profits, while many smaller operators have been entering the market on the long side. This is generally a sign of weakness, and it is accentuated at present by the fact that many spinners also, who had been short, have covered their engagements and gone long.

Official crop advices have been extremely unfavourable, and there has been a general reduction in crop estimates. One of our own friends in Memphis, whom we have always found most conservative in his statements, cabled us estimating the crop at 11 1-2 millions. Even smaller figures have been named by others, but these we dismiss for the moment as too extreme.

Killing frost, as every one knows, will play an unusually important part this year, and we have already entered the period when frosts may be expected. So far, however, we have had no news of frost in the cotton belt, and from our own private reports we gather that the weather at present is generally favourable to growth and picking.

Our New Orleans correspondent cabled us yesterday the report of the "New Orleans Times Democrat" as follows:—

Heavy weevil damage Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana Farmers paying debts, then holding. Moderate general deterioration, to which he added :—"Temperatures about normal."

With continued favourable weather, a crop of 12 1-2 millions, to our minds, should not be impossible, and with such a yield, as we have said all along, cotton would be cheap at 7d. per lb.

Should the yield be smaller than this, it would justify higher prices, for the farmer would less readily part with his cotton, which is so urgently required by the trade.

It is stated that the good yield in other crops, and the excellent prices obtained for cottonseed, will enable the farmer to finance his cotton without difficulty, and some firms in the South are prepared to make loans to farmers of dols. 40 to 50 per bale at 6 per cent. which will enable them to hold a good portion of their cotton for 15 cents per lb. or more.

According to some newspaper reports, the South is even now refusing to sell, but this is not quite borne out by the experience of some of our importing friends here, who tell us privately they have had plenty of c. i. f.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
Isanda	McClelland	Rangoon &c
Mantua	Vibert	London
Bakhri	Revitt	Jedah
Bolsette	Lowellip	Aden
Clan Mackay	Leslie	Mozungoa
Nasari	Lemiere	Jedah, &c
Hillfern	Williams	Brow-in-Furness
Nawab	Ellictt	Calcutta, &c
Buffalo	Clark	Hull via K'chi

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Himalaya, for London.
" Bodlewell, for Liverpool, &c.
" Clan Lindsay, for Glasgow, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Persia, left Trieste on the 27th instant and is due here on the 18th November.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCT. 29.

FOR GLASGOW.

Clan Lindsley s—1,000 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Traveller s—1 bale wool, C Nanji.

FOR LONDON.

Delhi s—35 bales hides and skins, H Oomer and H Moosa; 143 bales hides and skins, H N Mahomed and H Essack; 726 cwts chutney, F Nowroji; 70 cwts condiments, D D Framji and Co; 120 cwts chutney, Jall and Co; 151 cwts gum, G Sojpal; 42 bales hides and skins, A H Mahomed and Co; 25 packages curtains curiosities etc, B J Baumgara: 2,060 cwts castorseed, Sanday and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, T Canji; 13 bales skins, E Moloobhai; 30 cwts fishmawe, E Mahomed; 3 pots rosa oil, M Jafferbhoy; 147 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 31 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 36 cases bristles, Nizamuddin and Co; 2 bales skins and 4 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 5 bales carpets, Latham and Co; 100 bales hemp, E Oomersey; 500 cwts dilicsed and 300 cwts nigersed, A Blascheck and Co; 5 bales carpets, S J Tellery and Co; 36 cwts condiments, Merwanji Poonjisji and Sons; 60 bales rags, M Samji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Traveller s—1,000 cwts poppyseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed Volkart Bros.

FOR HULL.

Folmina s—144 cwts castorseed, A Khimji; 750 cwts oil cakes, S Bhimji.

FOR NEW YORK.

Delhi s—100 cwts cashewnuts, Nusserwanji Bros and Co; 341 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey; 3 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 2 bales carpets, Latham and Co.

Hohenfels s—2,000 cwts millet, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Delhi s—200 cwts fishmaws, R Dhunji and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Hohenfels s—50 bales cotton-fly, W Wolf and Sons; 550 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 25 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 688 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 13 cwts mica, Towner and Co; 200 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Hohenfels s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Koerber s—1,000 cwts castorseed, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Coerber s—974 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 1 bale carpets, S J Tellery and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Vindobona s—230 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Cape Breton s—3,018 cwts castorseed and 2,014 cwts rapeseed, C Boggiano and Co; 200 cwts flaxseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hakata Maru s—393 cwts sandalwood, M H E Ellias.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Issaye s—2,500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 800 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

Hakata Maru s—385 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Hakata Maru s—2,400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 100 bales cotton The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

Assaye s—1,000 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Hakata Maru s—103 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

Assaye s—500 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR MOJI.

Hakata Maru s—100 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Hakata Maru s—120 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia, &c.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	...s...	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 30th October 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey	29	8	40 p.m.	11	10
Teheran	30	2	30 p.m.	0	24
Suez	30	12	40 p.m.	1	31

NOTICES.

Cable Asmab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge (20-6-09).

Cable Obock Djibouti interrupted. (27-6-09).

Ahwaz line right to Ahwaz but still interrupted to Mohammerah (26-10-10).

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian frontier between Tengueh and Yungchang (30-10-10).

THE Government of India have sanctioned a limited number of staff officers, not exceeding four in a year, being attached while on leave to the Staff at Home for periods of one month each for the purpose of adding to their professional knowledge. The officers selected, only one of whom may be of Colonel's rank, the remainder being of any junior rank, will be granted an allowance of £1 a day for the period of their attachment, in addition to their furlough pay and travelling expenses to and from the place of training. They will not, however, be granted any extension of leave for the purpose. Applications of officers desirous of availing themselves of this privilege should be submitted through the usual channel to the Chief of the General Staff.

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H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA

AND

H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

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White Rose, 150 deg.....	6 8 2 " "
Chester, 125 deg	5 0 2 " "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg...	4 12 2 " "
Monkey, 125 deg.....	4 8 2 " "
Elephant, 125 deg.....	4 3 0 per two tins.
125 deg. (In Bulk)	3 9 0 per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should no be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Monday, 31st October, 1910.

TOWN PLANNING.

THE days of spontaneous development are numbered, system and plan have become the fixed ideals of the twentieth century, while permitting strange to say, a somewhat inconsistent worship of archaic glories as long as admiration does not rise to imitation. The craze for mimic pageants of historic times that no one but Mr. Hilaire Belloc wants revived, has nearly run its course in England and active minds are busy shaping homes for the human hive that is ever on the increase. As all the sciences have held Congresses to decide on points that touch human affairs, and educationists have met to condemn old educational methods and suggest new departures, and employers and workers have each had their meetings to consider how best to draw profit out of the give-and-take of labour, so the Town-Planning Conference, held in the second week of October in London, gave the 1,200 delegates from everywhere who attended it excellent opportunities for airing their views on beauty, comfort and utility in architecture. It might be thought that the much praised Garden cities which have become the vogue in so many parts of England would have been considered to fulfil the aspirations of all modern town-planners, without any more ado. But that is not how Conferences get to work. They begin at the beginning and show up the faults and the excellences of ancient times. Professor Percy Gardner, of Oxford, in this spirit, speaking of the Greeks, showed how they, in the 3rd century, B. C., were more modern than had been supposed in their ideas. Even their drains were better than those in modern Crete. The cities of Greece, before Alexander's day, were just like the cities of France and Germany before that great innovater, Napoleon, stirred them up. The streets of the ancients were narrow and winding and the houses bordering them poor. On the other hand, the public buildings, as in our own time, were splendid and spacious, while their private dwellings were mere shelters for the night. From wells and springs was fetched the water for the old towns; neither pavements nor lighting facilities existed. The Ionians were admittedly the more gifted builders, so that an Ionian architect was preferred where new ideas began to prevail.

The plan of a city was defined by the conditions of the age. For defence it required walls and towers. The Acropolis or residence of the King or Tyrant had to be on an eminence rising above all else. The market-place was of importance, and public buildings were generally grouped around that centre where also were the temples with their porticos. As the Greeks and the Romans spent most of the day in public, playing games and conversing with the rest of their world, their private dwellings saw little of them during waking hours. This kind of life does not rule in our modern utilitarian dispensation and the town of later centuries has grown and developed on very different lines. The Romans, those great conquerors, Professor Haverfield told the Conference, often found themselves faced with the need for new towns in lately acquired provinces. They sent out compact bodies of emigrants to build a city and before long, there it was, full-grown, and as long as the Roman Empire lasted, new towns rose up like mushrooms, but of a permanent nature. Square and straight was the plan, as distinguished from the irregular development of cities in barbarian lands. Sir W. B. Richmond prudently sounded a note of warning for modern town-planners. Admitting that the harmony of a complete work depended on the plan, he deprecated an excess of symmetry, no less than a studied effort to avoid it. "Effect was promoted by balance of symmetry and unsymmetric treatment" said he, and other geometric forms, besides the square and the circle, might be used with advantage to avoid monotony. He suggested wide colonnades for "winter plaisance and summer shade" as adding much to the charms of a well-designed city. Fountains and bandstands, he hoped to find in its projected gardens, and in London gardens he advised that only trees and shrubs that can resist the poison of its smoke should be planted. This vile smoke must be banished as much as possible by contrivances that consume it before it rises into the air. He believes that if the smoke evil could be cured—which it could but for "party-questions and vote-catching"—gardens on housetops would be possible. When the necessity for a change from this avoidable dirt to cleanliness comes to be recognised, a row of houses for the poorer classes might offer a large area of flat roof where children could play and grown-ups rejoice in good air. But as long as smoke fills the town atmosphere, open spaces must be provided in all cities, new or old. This authority would have the architect consult with the sculptor and the painter over the plan of any building. These two professions should indeed be represented on every committee of advice.

From Sir W. B. Richmond, the jerry-builder "and the curses he brings with him" would have short shrift, as would building associations which have made so many of the towns and villages of England hideous. This earnest advocate of the beautiful would not allow any but accredited architects to deal with town-planning. He wants a definite and final exit from the present building conditions. Even the Office of Works must not be permitted to interfere after its customary disastrous fashion. The axe-grinder, the exploiter, companies on the look-out for dividends must not spoil the gigantic and splendid scheme now in hand for the rescue of the country from the horrors that the unæsthetic builder has sown broadcast. "In serried ranks of villas that stand as gloomy sentinels, drab, dull and miserable proof of the utter disregard of the amenities" that characterised the nineteenth century, The Town-Planning Act will end all this by recognising that beauty is a quality to be desired as much as utility. There is no reason why the architect should not combine both in his designs and thus rise to the rank of an artist. All this is true and sounds hopeful, but it is not so certain, in spite of many laudatory articles in praise of garden cities that these attempts to wed the picturesque with the useful are as successful as they might be. Signs are not wanting that the desire for dividends leads to undue economy of space, not only outside, but inside the tempting little houses of the new regime. The rooms begin to look very like what dwarfs or children would find just big enough to sit down quietly in. The problem remains to be solved, how the family of ordinary size and of distinctly moderate means can find a home that offers comfort, fresh air, and a certain, not immoderate, measure of the picturesque. The later Garden cities, no matter what is written about them by interviewers, do not accomplish this. The first series, built by chocolate kings, are admirable attempts to provide comfortable homes for their "chocolate soldiers" and their families. But the founders do not look for profit from the houses; that comes from the business. If the Conference on the Town-Planning Bill bears the fruit its promoters are working for, it will save the Garden city from degenerating into an agglomeration of dolls' houses with pretty gables and casement windows in which the residents have barely room to turn round, and where they are overlooked from every quarter of the compass by their equally circumscribed neighbours.

THE HOPE DIAMOND AGAIN. THE Hope Diamond is once more in the market, the price demanded for it now being thirty thousand pounds. The famous blue diamond has been much in evidence of late, and has changed hands many times in the past few years. This latter past alone would justify the popular belief that this particular gem is very unlucky. All big diamonds in popular fancy are unlucky, but this blue gem is considered especially so, and if we look to its history this superstition would seem to be justified. Its possession has ruined or killed nearly every one of its numerous owners or their families. Gavernier, the famous French jeweller, first brought it to notice in Europe having purchased it in India. His fortunes declined from this point. He was ruined through the speculations of his son and died far from home and family. After various vicissitudes, all marked by disasters to its owners or wearers, among whom were the unusually unfortunate Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, it came to the hands of Thomas Hope in 1830. Hope was not ruined, but his descendant of the present day who inherited the jewel as heirloom, Lord Francis Hope, became bankrupt and had to sell it in 1901. Since then its history is very interesting in the misfortunes of its owners. It has changed hands half a dozen times in these nine years. From Lord Francis' hands it passed to the New World and quickly involved the new owner in New York in financial difficulties. Then it came back to its original adopted home in France and thence passed to Russia in the keeping of a Prince who shot himself a little later. After some more disasters, it was purchased by the ex-Sultan of Turkey, Abdul Hamid, who had reigned secure for a generation, but as soon as he became the owner of this gem his good luck forsook him and war, as we all know, drove him from his throne and capital, he escaping narrowly with his life. The jeweller, to whom the Sultan gave the diamond to be polished and mounted, was imprisoned. The custodian of the diamond in the Sultan's vaults was murdered. The next owner was a dealer, named Habib, who is said to have purchased it for eighty thousand pounds and got in return for his money the diamond's proverbial ill-luck, for he was drowned last November near Singapore when the whole vessel on board which he was a passenger went to the bottom of the sea. The last that we had heard of the Hope Diamond was the news last April that efforts were being made by some expert divers to recover it from the wreck. Apparently these efforts must have proved successful as the famous gem has just turned up again in London and is offered for sale. Habib, its last owner, badly wanted to get rid of it before he came to grief in the Malay Straits, and had actually sold it by auction in June of last year to a syndicate for only sixteen thousand pounds, a fifth of the price he is said to have paid for it. But the transaction was afterwards annulled, and it remained in Habib's possession. Many would be disposed to think that this unlucky gem was best where it was, at the bottom of the sea. But human vanity has not allowed it to rest even there and it is free to pursue its malign career again. It will be interesting to know who will be its next owner, for after such a disastrous record, he must be an exceptionally free-minded man who has the courage to purchase it. Whom the gods wanted to slay, him they first demented. That is a well known saying of the ancients. Modern superstition might well change it into, whom fate wants to ruin, him it first put into possession of the Hope Diamond.

ENGLAND AND PORTUGAL. MISLEADING and even dangerous reports were current when the mail left regarding the position of Great Britain in regard to recent events at Lisbon, and it was suggested that the British Government was pursuing a separate policy. There is, however, no divergence of views among the Powers with regard to the matter. There was then no official knowledge of the constituted Government at Lisbon, nor the necessary assurances of the maintenance of public order, and of the fulfilment of international obligations. There is no reason to doubt that the Powers will act in concert in regard to the steps to be taken in the matter of recognition. This will take place as soon as a stable Government has been found in Portugal which will command the general assent of the people. Meanwhile, the representatives of the foreign Powers in the Portuguese capital are in unofficial communication with the authorities there for the purpose of settling any question of urgency that may arise with regard to foreigners residing in Portugal, but such unofficial communications do not necessarily imply official recognition by the Powers. The reports of any special negotiations being carried on by the British Minister are untrue. Communications are being strictly confined to the transaction of current business. Alluding to the totally groundless assertion that the British Minister at Lisbon had assured the Republican leaders of full recognition by his Government, the Press Association states that Sir F. Villiers had received from his Government the most explicit instructions to regard his position as being, for the present, strictly unofficial, and that these instructions were entirely in consonance with his own view of the situation and his inclination. It is fairly obvious that a Minister accredited to the Court of King Manuel would cease to have full official status when that Court was overthrown, and Sir Francis could not, and did not, pledge his Government in any way. While there is much that he can usefully and properly do as an individual at the present juncture, his position in the Portuguese capital is, for the present, entirely non-official.

THE Maharaja of Kashmir will probably visit Calcutta about the middle of November to say good-bye to the Viceroy.

H. H. THE Maharaja of Bikaner has subscribed Rs. 1,000 to the Indian South African League Funds.

AGGREGATE net earnings of Rangoon Electric Tramway and Supply Co., Ltd., since 1st January till end of September are five and one eighth lakhs of rupees.

IT is understood that Mr. H. C. Sanders, Executive Engineer, will relieve Mr. Wildeblood as Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana Public Works Department.

THE Despatch of the Government of India dealing with the personal and details of the new Education Department is now with the Secretary of State, whose reply may be expected any day. On its arrival, formal effect will be given to the proposals and it is anticipated that Mr. S. H. Butler will take charge of the new Department on the 15th November.

THE following telegram has been sent by the inmates of the Arunachal Asram in Sylhet to the Government of India and to the Local Government:—"Police harassment of Asram people is seriously interfering with religious work; workers collecting a handful of rice are threatened with prosecution under Section 109. With parties Swami Dayanands, head of the Asram, has been ordered by Police Inspector to attend the Thana in person every other day. It was verbally ordered that the singing of religious songs and Hindu religious practices must forthwith be stopped."

THE Indian Manganese industry is not so brisk as it ought to be, considering the improvement in the iron and steel trade in most countries, and not nearly so good as it promised to be only a few months ago; still the exports last month amounted to 674,320 cwts. valued at Rs. 5,50,967. More than a third of the total exports, 266,000 cwts., went to America. France is the next best customer and took 150,000 cwts, England 148,320 and Belgium 110,000 cwts. These are the only customers India has for her manganese just now.

DR. Budding, of the Prussian Civil Service, who is now touring in India to study our administrative system, arrived in Lahore on the 20th instant, and after a stay of five days, during which time he was the guest of the Deputy Commissioner, has just left for Gwalior and Udaipur, preparatory to proceeding to the United Provinces. His previous visits have been to Delhi, Jullundur, Amritsar, Lyallpur and Sargodha. The impressions of so trained an observer should be of real interest, and we can only hope that he may be tempted to record them on the conclusion of his tour.

AN application for revision will shortly be filed in the Punjab Chief Court in the case decided in the Delhi Small Cause Court in which a local barrister sued the railway company for the return of half an anna, paid by him under protest for a railway platform ticket when seeing a friend off by train. It was decided by the Small Cause Court in an elaborate judgment of 20 pages that the system of charging for platform tickets was illegal, and a decree was given against the railway company.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

KING MANUEL'S DEPARTURE.

Carnage in Lisbon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, OCT. 15.

A TRAVELLER, who witnessed the recent dramatic events says:—"The conspiracy which has just come to a head," he said, "was formed by one admiral, six generals, eleven ex-Ministers, 200 university professors, and 57 associations of either an educational, agricultural, or commercial kind; they drew up plans for initiating a revolution, in which they would have the help of the greater part of the army and the whole of the navy. From the first of October it was a subject of general comment that there were in the city a considerable number of men from the provinces, among them being many who were notoriously of Republican leanings. The police did not fail to take note of the circumstance, and associated the assemblage with the organising of anti-monarchical demonstrations on the occasion of the fetes in honour of President Hermes Fonseca of Brazil. On Monday last, when King Manuel went on board the Brazilian cruiser "Sao Paulo," he was hissed, but the police made an effort to disperse the mob. In the evening, at the Castle of Cintra, the residence of the Queen-Mother, a banquet was held in honour of Senhor Fonseca. After the banquet the King accompanied the President to the cruiser and returned thence to the Necessidades Palace, his official residence, where he retired to rest. Three hours later the revolution broke out. The first signals of revolt were given by the war vessels. Immediately afterwards mutineers of the 15th Infantry Regiment and the 5th Artillery Regiment precipitated themselves on the barracks, shouting, 'Long live the Republic!' The colonel of the infantry regiment named, with many of his officers, made strenuous efforts to restore discipline, but the mutineers shot them dead with their revolvers.

The fight between revolutionaries and loyalists now began. The sounds of firing awoke the King, who at once rose, dressed himself in the uniform he had been wearing at the banquet, and descended to his study. There his Ministers awaited him having gone to the palace to place themselves at his service. Outside the conflict became every moment more violent. Five thousand citizens of the middle class, armed with rifles, had by this time reinforced the insurgents, who had succeeded in advancing as far as the Place d'Armes, upon which cannon had been posted. Of these cannon the rebels gained possession and poured a murderous fire upon the loyalist. Then there began the bombardment of the royal palace by a Portuguese cruiser anchored before the Alcantara Quay. This quarter of the city presented a terrible aspect. The fire from the guns had destroyed the electric light installations, casting the streets into sombre darkness. By the fitful gleams from burning houses of which there were several in the vicinity, it could be seen that hundreds of corpses lay on the ground. Towards daybreak an infantry regiment and a battalion of Chasseurs joined the revolutionaries; at eight o'clock fighting was still in progress between the royalists and the insurgents, but the former continually lost ground. The cruisers in the harbour trained a deadly hail of shell on the palace, and the Portuguese Ministers seeing that the cause of the monarchy was lost, and that they were unable to answer for the safety of King Manuel, counselled his Majesty to seek a place of safety. The King proceeded to the quay, accompanied by leading Republicans, who repeatedly assured him that no attempt on his life was contemplated. His Majesty eventually got on board the Royal yacht "Amelie," and, together with other members of the Royal Family, proceeded to Gibraltar.

"When the street fighting had ceased the populace fraternised with the army. The day, however, had been a sanguinary one, the dead numbering a thousand and the wounded about 3,000. The only instances of plundering occurred in connection with the royal palaces of Necessidades and Agada, and the Jesuit Covent in the Campolide, where the dynamitards committed some thefts. All other properties were scrupulously respected. The Duke of Oporto, who bore himself gallantly in the resistance to the Insurgents, was slightly wounded.

AN ARMED MOB.

"There are two stories. I will tell both, because it is impossible to decide which is to be believed. The Government has issued an order that the members of the religious orders in Lisbon were to be ready to leave their houses at eight o'clock yesterday. One reason for this measure was that it was believed that these houses sheltered missing soldier of the loyal Municipal Guards. The religious orders did not obey the edict, and according to the story which is told us at the War Office and by many soldiers and civilians, fire was opened during last night from several of the religious houses including the great Jesuit institution of Quelhas, upon the sailors and soldiers patrolling the streets. Two sailors were killed by this fire. The troops replied, and at day light the Quelhas Convent was attacked. The priests defended themselves with bombs and rifle fire. The ancient building was enormously strong, but an entrance was finally effected, and the troops found three priests—one dead and two wounded. The remainder of the occupants had escaped by underground passages, apparently carrying their wounded with them.

"The priests, on their side, deny absolutely any provocation or hostile action against the troops. It is impossible yet to decide this point. It is certain, however, that no bombs were used. It is equally certain that the assault of the troops was resisted by rifle fire.

SCENE OF SENSELESS DESTRUCTION.

"When Quelhas was taken an angry mob of young ruffians, around to the teeth with knives, revolvers, crowbars, and hammers, poured in with the soldiery. I saw no officers and no attempt to exercise control. In a few moments every room in the great house was invaded. The scene of senseless destruction which followed beggars description. Nothing was spared. Holy images and the vessels on the altars, priceless volumes in the splendid library, the treasures in the sacristry, magnificent sacerdotal vestments—all went to pillage and destruction. Half-drunken ruffians, long knives in hand, searched for hidden priests to kill. Others smashed the sacred things, relic cases, and ornaments. Some putting on the priestly vestments, intoned mock masses before the high altar or pretended to pray from the pulpit. Soldiers and sailors lounged about, smoking and expectorating. Ribald songs were shouted where only solemn chants had been heard. It was the most repulsive scene that I have looked on. It was the reign of anarchy in microcosm.

PILLAGE UNCHECKED.

"All day long pillage went on unhindered, and finally the soldiers threw things from the windows for the crowds outside to scramble for. Priceless lace and beautifully embroidered vestments were carried away by the soldiers on their bayonets. Meanwhile the adjacent convent of teaching sisters was burst into, but was not pillaged. The nuns and their little charges were taken away in the course of the day. It was pathetic to go through the vast, empty, white washed rooms of the ancient building and see the rows of little beds tumbled as the children had left them. The table in the refectory had been laid for their simple breakfast. Several of the chambers of the sisters were empty. The forms in the school and the books had been thrown down when the soldiers burst in. It must be said that the soldiers behaved well, and more than one spoke his pity aloud to me. All day suspected Jesuits have been chased in the streets, and some dozen, taken in various disguises, are in custody. The amnesty for prisoners has to-day let loose many doubtful characters, and with no proper police, but only young soldiers and armed civilians, over which force, apparently, the officers dare exercise no adequate control, the outlook is by no means unclouded.

EXPULSION OF PRIESTS.

"Public attention is now concentrated on the decree for the expulsion of all the religious orders which was promulgated to-day. This order has an international aspect, as will be seen when I mention that between 30 and 40 British subjects are affected, including three Dominican fathers of the Irish College (Fathers Sullivan, Maginnis, and Dyson), and Irish Dominican nuns at the Buon Successo Convent. The Irish College was established at the beginning of the seventeenth century, and the church connected with it is much used by British residents in and visitors to Lisbon. The heads of the mission have asked the British Legation to intervene on their behalf, and there is no doubt that the British Minister will endeavour to obtain permission for this small community to remain.

"One hopeful feature is that they have not as yet received the official notification, and it is recalled that they escaped the operation of a similar edict in 1834. The revenue of the community is very small, consisting of the produce of one vineyard and the rent of one house. If the decree is enforced against them this property will be disposed of by the official liquidator, whose functions are already heralded by the seals placed on the property of the associations. In the case of the Jesuits, however, their possessions revert wholly to the State. The religious houses are all guarded by soldiers, and popular excitement against them has calmed down. There is no element of hostility in the attitude of the Republican leaders towards the unfortunate members of the various orders. The nuns are housed in the Arsenal and other Republican headquarters, and are being treated with every consideration. The clerical schools have been closed and this morning numbers of the children hitherto taught in them marched to the Arsenal, where they were presented with Republican flags and the Republican colours of red and green. Those children who were entirely in the care of the religious orders are now distributed amongst families and their maintenance is the care of the State.

ANTI-CLERICAL DECREE.

"The question which now occupies chief place in the public mind is that of the position of the religious orders. On this subject I am able to send you the views of the Provisional Government, as outlined to me by Senhor Antonio Jose Almeida, Minister of the Interior. The Minister said:—

"These disorders have been provoked by the Jesuits for the purpose of damaging our young Republic in the eyes of Europe. As all friars are enemies of the Republic they will be exiled, but not by decree of the Republican Government. We shall apply the old laws enacted by the monarchy against the religious orders. Otherwise the Republic has no enemies in Portugal. We can maintain order, and I give you my assurance as Minister of the Interior that we will maintain order.

"The decree, against the religious orders issued on Saturday, includes the following articles:—

"Article 2.—The law of the absolute regime of August 28, 1757, and that of September 3, 1759, amplifying and explaining it, under which the Jesuits were obliged to quit Portugal and her dependencies immediately, remain in force as the law of the Republic.

"Article 3.—The decree of the representative monarchical regime of May 28, 1834, suppressing in Portugal and her dependencies, all convents, monasteries, hospices, and religious establishments of all orders of whatever denomination or rule, remains in force.

"Article 8.—The property of the religious communities has to be sealed immediately, and inventories are to be drawn up. That belonging to the Jesuits becomes the property of the State; that of the other communities will be disposed of later according to the relations eventually established between the State and the Church.

VIEW OF THE VATICAN.

"Although the Vatican offices do not reopen for regular business until the first week in November, Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State, purposely returned from his summer residence at Montemario on account of the Portuguese events and the reopening of the Spanish Cortes. Reports received from Spain tend to make the Vatican believe that the Portuguese revolution may have a repercussion in the neighbouring country. The impression of leading minds is that the former situation of King Manuel and the present situation of King Alfonso are almost identical. King Alfonso, like King Manuel, has allowed himself to be influenced by Paris, entrusting his safety to advanced parties which are at war with religion. In the same way that King Manuel disregarded the advice of Queen Amelie and Queen Maria Pia, so King Alfonso ignores the recommendations of the Queen Maria Christina. The Vatican, however, still hopes that if a catastrophe is inevitable in Portugal, it may serve to avert the irreligious war in Spain, thus saving the Monarchy there."

FRENCH RAILWAY STRIKE.

On the Nord Railway on Thursday there was a better service of trains. The famous Bombay express, which runs weekly, carrying passengers for the P. and O. steamers at Marseilles, ran as usual, though it was late in leaving Calais. This was partly due to a severe gale in the Channel, which delayed the steamer. The train left Calais at four o'clock, and it reached the Gare du Nord at eight, so that there was no delay in the actual running. About 150 passengers for India and Australia were on board. I joined the train at Amiens, and in conversation with some of the voyagers, learned that they were pleasurably surprised on arriving at Calais to find that the Bombay express would not be affected by the strike. In the station at Amiens there was little to show that a strike was in progress, save that there were fewer people on the platforms, and that a guard of three soldiers, under a non-commissioned officer, was stationed near the entrance, with bayonets fixed. Here and there at important points along the line between Amiens and Paris similar guards were posted. The bridges, junctions, and signal-boxes were thus watched. The train ran at its usual high speed during the journey from Amiens to Paris, and there was no hitch of any kind. There were plenty of porters in the Gare du Nord to handle passengers' baggage, but only a few persons left the train, the majority being bound for Marseilles. After a short delay the train left via the Ceinture Railway for the P. L. M. system. In the neighbourhood of the northern station there were only a few small groups scattered here and there. A couple of policemen stood at the gates questioning everyone who sought to enter. Beyond this one saw little different from the ordinary aspect of the terminus. One reassuring feature of the struggle is that the actual running of the trains appears to be quite safe. The signalman and navvies remain at work, and so far there has been no attempt at tampering with the permanent way of the express routes. At all points I noticed large numbers of reservists on duty. Some were moving engines, others acting as porters, guards, and so on. The reservists were in civilian dress but are distinguished by a red and white band on the left arm with badges indicating their military rank. It is the service of these men that have enabled the running of the trains on the Nord system to be improved to-day. Paris at this moment is full of stranded travellers, English people wishing to get to London, and Americans anxious to catch their steamers. There is, according to a local contemporary, a much larger number of belated American tourists in Paris now than is usual so late in the season. Many of them would have left Paris last month, if they had been able to obtain a passage, and to some of these the strike is likely to be a real affliction, if it prevents their departure or entails unforeseen expense.

STATE RAILWAY DISORGANISED.

Matters, however, are much less satisfactory on the State Western Railway. The Gare Saint Lazare is also strongly guarded, and shortly before nine o'clock a train was despatched to Havre, with, however, some doubt as to its chance of reaching its destination with fair punctuality. A railway inspector and a soldier took their places with the driver and stoker, and another sapper travelled in the front carriage, and a third in the rear one. Willing drivers consented to work, provided that they are protected for a certain distance outside Paris, as it is between this city and Argenteuil that shots are fired and stones flung at them. Passengers in one train, said to be bound for Dieppe, finding that it was delayed for want of an engine, asked the stationmaster whether they might get out and have a fair interval for luncheon. The worthy man was only too pleased to consent, so off they went to their meal, on the understanding that they should return in an hour, by which time it was hoped that the train might be able to take its departure. At the Gare du Montvarnasse considerable confusion has prevailed owing to the increasing number of defections, and it is with difficulty that any trains were sent off to-day. At the Invalides station no attempt has been made to despatch a train, and it is now closed.

THE entries for the Bengal Punjab Rifle Association Meerut Meeting are record ones, as regards aggregate totals and entries from British troops and Indian officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Indian Army and Imperial Service troops. Entries have been made from stations as far apart as Quetta and Bangalore. The number of entries in each class is as follows:—Class A, Officers, 62; B, Volunteers, 153; C, British Army, 503; D, Indian Officers, 106; E, Non-Commissioned Officers and men, 595; total, 1,329, i. e., 90 more entires than in the record year 1908-09 (January 1909).

POLITICAL ACTIVITY IN ENGLAND

THE FOREIGN SECRETARY ON THE OUTLOOK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Sir Edward Grey, in a speech at Darlington, referred to the disquieting industrial situation due to the frequent strikes, and the disposition of workmen to displace Trade Union officials and take matters into their own hands. He warned them that chaos was threatened thereby. He emphasised the growing economic interdependence of nations. "It is most prosperous nations which have the largest armaments," he said. He did not see need for war and did not expect war. The vast majority of people in Europe desired peace.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Tayport, referring to the Veto Conference, said that patience and confidence were wanted.

It would be found that confidence was not misplaced.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, at Truro, said that ample time must be allowed for a consideration of the Constitutional problem.

The Right Hon'ble Mr. Pease, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, speaking at Manchester, said that while the Liberals were in power he did not think the situation would arise necessiting a naval loan.

Letters from Lords Hugh and Robert Cecil, Lord Londonderry and Mr. Ian Malcolm vigorously protest against the idea of the Unionists regarding Home Rule as a possible expedient.

Viscount Wolmer, speaking at Preston last night, said the Unionists would never betray Ulstermen, but it was their duty reasonably to consider a federal scheme of Home Rule which could not be solved by one party alone.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, interviewed at Alberta, said he had had a wonderful tour in Canada which was absolutely solid for Irish Home Rule.

He believed a solution would be found on Canadian lines.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Ladybank, said that he and his colleagues had never wavered in opinion that whatever the issue of the Conference, it was an experiment which it was the duty of statesmanship to adopt. If an agreement was impossible, it would be found that their time had not been wasted. If an agreement was reached, it would not be effective until approved by the judgment of the country.

LATER.

The *Observer* to-day urges the Unionists, before the Parliament reassembles, to recognise the necessity of reconsidering the Irish question, unless they wish to be deprived of the sympathy of the Dominions as wreckers of the Empire.

AVIATION RECORD.

Further Accidents.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Reuter telegraphs from Etampes that the aviator Tabuleau has covered 238 miles in six hours, which constitutes the world's record.

Reuter wires from New York that the Gordon-Bennett international hundred kilometres took place in breezy weather and produced thrilling incidents. Mr. Grahame White covered the distance in 64 minutes.

Leblanc, on a hundred horse-power Bleriot, started at a speed of seventy miles an hour and when he had only five kilometres to go, collided with a telegraph pole at the corner, bisecting the machine and cutting his face. His time was fifty-two minutes. It is believed he would have won.

Brookings, on a Wright biplane, had barely started when he fell and wrecked his machine. He had a miraculous escape.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

All aviators in the Gordon-Bennett race describe the course as dangerous. There were numerous mishaps and hair-breadth escapes, except in the case of Mr. Grahame White, who experienced no difficulty.

LATER.

In the Gordon-Bennett hundred kilometres race Mr. Grahame-White was first, his time being one hour, one minute, 4 3-5th seconds, which is a record. M. Moisant was second in one hour, 57 minutes, 44 seconds.

NEW OPIUM AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Great Britain is offering China a new opium agreement on most liberal terms, which is expected to avert the possibility of further friction.

CHINESE LOAN.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Reuter telegraphs from Peking that an edict, not yet published, is said to authorise the loan of ten millions sterling, bearing interest at five per cent. to be issued at ninety-five, repayable in forty-five years. Two millions will be devoted to Manchurian industries and the balance principally to Currency Reform.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Reuter telegraphs from Potsdam that the Crown Prince and Princess to-day received Sir S. H. Stuart at the Marble Palace, where he lunched.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Reuter wires from Berlin that at the Crown Prince's wish only three officials of the Berlin [illegible] with him.

ANARCHISM IN BRUSSELS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The Kaiser left Brussels last evening. The departure was accompanied by the greatest precautions. The windows were closed *en route* and the railway was guarded, owing to a letter which was received at the Palace, purporting to be signed by a dangerous Brussels anarchist, saying he would bomb the Kaiser.

AUSTRALIAN CONSTITUTIONAL BILL.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Melbourne telegrams state that the House of Representatives have passed the third reading of the Constitutional Bill.

TURKEY'S ARMY.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

At a banquet, following the Sultan's review of the troops at Adrienople at the close of manœuvres, Mahmud Shefket, in a speech, pointed to the progress of the Army. He was confident of creating a strong army which would become an important element in the peace of the three continents. The Sultan, replying, expressed his satisfaction at the progress and his desire to see the army perfected.

CHINA'S PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Reuter wires from Peking that an Edict orders the Government Council to consider the Assembly's memorial for a Parliament in conjunction with the Provincial Representations, and present a report to the Throne at a general audience. The people are most hopeful, considering a majority certain of support.

GERMANY AND TURKEY.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Practically all the important German banks are represented on the Turkish loan syndicate, considering successful flotation by Germany to be a patriotic duty. Helfrich, the Political Director of Anatolian Railway, is at present in Berlin conferring with the banks. He proceeds shortly to Constantinople.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Reuter wires from Berlin that the *Post* states that Turkey has paid the purchase price of eighteen million marks for the two recently acquired German battleships.

SUEZ CANAL BLOCKED.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The steamer "Feldmarschall," from Hamburg and Southampton to Port Natal, has grounded in the Suez Canal, and is obstructing traffic.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The "Feldmarschall" has been refloated.

THE HOPE DIAMOND.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The Hope Diamond is now being offered for sale in London. The price is £30,000.

AIRSHIP FOR GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Government has acquired the airship "Clement Bayard" which flew from Compiegne to Shepherd's Bush on the 16th instant.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The price of the "Clement Bayard" is £18,000. M. Clement asked £25,000 but came down to £18,000. The War Office offered £12,500, and the remainder was subscribed by the Parliamentary Aerial Committee.

COTTON AND TARIFF REFORM.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

A cotton trade Tariff Reform Association has been formed, with Lord Derby as President. The Association has issued a report denying that the prosperity of the cotton trade is due to free-trade.

SCOTTISH HOME RULE.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The Scottish National Committee, in a manifesto, appeals to Scotsmen throughout the world for funds to achieve Scottish Home Rule.

BRISBANE CATHEDRAL.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Reuter telegraphs from Brisbane that the Cathedral was consecrated to-day. The King cabled to the Archbishop: "My thoughts are with you. I rejoice to think that the work, the foundation-stone of which I laid, has been completed."

RACING IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The Victoria Derby was run to-day with the following result:—

Beverage	1
Styria	2
Bobadea	3

Betting at the start was 10 to 1 against Beverage.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The death is announced of Mr. Cochrane Logan, late of Bombay.

[Mr. A.C. Logan was Commissioner of Customs up to the time of leaving Bombay and an additional member of Council. We reviewed his valuable [illegible] Mr. Logan retired.]

THE FRENCH RAILWAY STRIKE.

Noisy Scene in the Chamber.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The French Chamber, discussing the railway strike yesterday, had the noisiest sitting for years. M. Briand declared that he would, if necessary, have resorted to illegal measures to prevent a paralysis of railways, which would have laid the country open to invasion. The Government had saved the country from the greatest peril for twenty years. To this the Socialists replied with shouts of 'Dictator', 'Judas!', and banged their desks for half an hour forcing M. Briand to resume his seat. The Chamber was then adjourned.

ANOTHER RIOT IN BERLIN.

Police Charge the Crowd.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The Berlin *Lokalanzeiger* states that serious disturbances took place last night in Wedding, one of the Northern quarters of Berlin. The trouble arose out of the dismissal of an employee. A crowd of several thousand stoned the police who charged with drawn swords, wounding many. The streets were plunged in darkness, all lamps being smashed. Many arrests were made.

AUSTRALIAN MARKSMANSHIP.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Reuter telegraphs from Sydney that investigation has shown that Piggott, the winner of recent Australian King's Prize, did not shoot at a thousand yards' range. The Registrar's signature to his scoring card at that range was forged. Piggott has been disqualified for life.

UGANDA CATHEDRAL.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Bishop Tucker sends to the *Times* a letter from the Prime Minister of Uganda, which he warmly endorses, appealing to Christians in England to help the new Cathedral which will cost £10,000. He says with the loss of the Cathedral the glory has departed from the country.

KARACHI PORT INSPECTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 29.

The annual inspection of the Karachi Harbour by the Port Trustees took place yesterday afternoon. Numerous guests and trustees including the Commissioner in Sind, principal officials and residents of Karachi, were received by Mr. H. C. Mules, M. V.O., Chairman of the Trust, on board a steamer which shortly after 1-30 p.m., proceeded to bear her passengers round the harbour. The wharves were filled with shipping, while Mr. Lynn, Port Engineer, pointed out and briefly explained the various improvements and extensions which have been carried out during the course of the year. The cruise of inspection lasted three-quarters of an hour, when a return was made to the starting place and all repaired to one of the largest Port Trust sheds which had been tastefully decorated with flags for luncheon.

After the toast of the King-Emperor was duly honoured the Chairman rose and delivered a speech on the progress and expansion of the Port of Karachi in the past year setting forth the improvement in the facilities and accommodation afforded by the Port. He quoted figures in connection with the finances of the Port Trust, beginning 20 years ago as indicating its thoroughly sound position. The past year shows a handsome revenue of nearly thirty-four lakhs of rupees receipts being greater than the expenditure by three and a half lakhs.

Mr. Younghusband, Commissioner in Sind, replied re-emphasising the progress of expansion year after year. His appreciative references to the work of officials and employees of the Trust evoked hearty response from the audience.

LAHORE MURDER CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 29.

Major Irvine, Sessions Judge, Lahore, has delivered judgment in the sensational murder case in which three Jats, Jhanta Singh, and two others were charged with the murder of one Harnam Singh. It appears Harnam's wife was made over to Jhanda by her brother, whereupon Harnam took criminal proceedings against Jhanda. While returning from Court Harnam was battered to death near the Cantonment Station by Jhanda Singh and his companions in daylight and in full view of numbers of on-lookers.

The Sessions Judge sentenced Jhanda to death, subject to the Chief Court's confirmation and the two other accused to transportation for life.

SIR J. FLEETWOOD WILSON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 30.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson arrived here yesterday afternoon and later was entertained at a garden party by the Sheriff of Madras. Sir Guy was accompanied to the residence of the Sheriff by the Hon'ble Mr. Murray Hammick and left at night by the mail boat for Tuticorin *en route* to Colombo.

SEHORE-PALITANA RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, Oct. 29.

Last evening opening ceremonies of the Sehore-Palitana Railway was performed at Palitana when the Agent to the Governor, Mr. Tudor-Owen, I. C. S., Mrs. Tudor-Owen, Miss and Mr. Crowly and State officials, including the Heir-Apparent of Morvi were present. As the train started from the station-yard the State band played and the whole train was photographed by the Heir-Apparent, who subsequently presented the guard and the driver with "poshaks." In a speech mention was made of the facilities which the Railway would afford to pilgrims coming from distant parts of India all the year round. His Highness thanked the Bhavnagar Maharaja for his enterprize. There was a large gathering present and three cheers were given for the Sehore-Palitana Railway.

ALI IMAM'S APPOINTMENT.

Press Opinions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29.

The *Statesman* writes:—"We hope that the decision to include him in the Council may prove to have been a thoroughly sound one."

After congratulating Mr. Ali Imam on his appointment the *Patrika* says:—"Mr. Ali Imam may not be as distinguished as his predecessor, Mr. Sinha, but there is no doubt about his capacity to hold the office and as his friends know he is a man of considerable tact and judgment. He is also popular with the Hindus, so even such of them if there are any as may be disposed to make it a race question can have no objection to the appointment."

The *Indian Daily News*:—"There should always be an Indian in the highest executive body of State, and we do not see any objection in principle to Indians possessing necessary experience and qualifications being appointed to the Revenue or Finance of Education portfolio. So far as regards the present selection we are reluctant to refer to the fact of Mr. Ali Imam being a Mahomedan, for considerations of race and religion should not enter into such a discussion as the present one. It is satisfactory that the principle has been maintained of appointing Indians to high offices. Results so far have vindicated the wisdom of the step and that the same results will attend upon further extension of the principle we feel firmly persuaded."

The *Bengalee*:—"Whether the appointment that has been made is the best that could have been made is undoubtedly a question in regard to which there will be a difference of opinion. But if we leave considerations of relative merit apart, there is no doubt that Mr. Ali Imam is a capable man and that he enjoys the confidence of a large section of his countrymen."

The *Hindu Patriot*.—"We have no doubt he will fully justify his selection."

LUCKNOW, Oct. 29.

The *Indian Daily Telegraph*:—"The appointment of Mr. Ali Imam will give much satisfaction to the Mahomedan community as a recognition that that community numbers among its members men who are fitted to hold the highest offices open to Indians in this country."

MADRAS, Oct. 29.

The *Hindu*:—"We think we are well within the mark in saying Mr. Imam's legal and juristic qualifications are not of the highest order available in the ranks of Indian talent. While we welcome the appointment of an Indian to the highest executive office in India, which would be very gratifying to our Mussalman fellow countrymen, we are unable to accept as a sound principle that upon which it based in the present instance. If we are not mistaken this is a species of appointment which Lord Minto had in view when he raised his voice in protest in a speech at the United Service Club against the appointment to membership of the Executive Council, the Viceroy being determined by considerations of race and representation, and not the highest capacity and efficiency in the nominee and which led to the vehement agitation, started in England and chiefly carried on by Anglo-Indian agencies for the appointment of a member of the Mahomedan community as a successor to Mr. Sinha and it appears to have culminated in the present selection and it was probably been made over the head of the Viceroy.

Last evening at a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Muslim Association it was resolved to send to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State telegrams conveying the Association's sincere thanks on the selection and appointment of Mr. Ali Imam and praying that thanks be conveyed to His Majesty the King. In a message to Mr. Ali Imam, the Association expressed the hope that the country would drive immense benefit from his selection through his unparalleled ability and perseverance.

SPECIAL PURCHASES IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 29.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following rules shall be substituted for rule 5 of the Revised Rules for the Supply of Articles for the public service, which were published with the resolution in this Department No. 4941-4988-102, dated the 14th July, 1909, Rule 5.

"When serious inconvenience to the public service would be caused by waiting to obtain an article from England through the Director General of Stores or, when owing to the greater promptitude of supply, an economy can be effected by purchasing in India articles which under the foregoing rules should be obtained through the Store Department, the purchase may be made in India subject to rule 13 provided that the articles are already in India at the time of the order, but in such cases if the value of the articles exceed Rs. 50, the sanctioning officer should place on record the reasons which make the local purchase desirable. This record shall be available for the inspection of the Examiner of Accounts or the supervising officer when required."

A Shiraz correspondent writes on 2nd October:—Our post of the 25th ultimo, which left here the next day for Bushire, was attacked by robbers about twenty-three miles from Shiraz and everything carried away. Both the local and mail posts from Bushire arrived here partly looted, this latter robbery also occurring in the vicinity of Shiraz. My letter of the 25th ultimo must therefore be duplicated. It contained news of possible hostilities between two sections of the Bakhtiaris who have differences, the unfriendly attitude of one section against the Kashgais being counterbalanced by the support of the other section. Haji Ghooli Khan and his clique (all relatives) mean to crush Solat by a general rising of all the Bakhtiaris, which is strongly opposed by an opposition party, who also are all kinsmen. According to rumour a tribal civil war is imminent, but so far there is no news of fighting. Three influential men have been despatched to the Bakhtiari territory to effect a reconciliation and every attempt is being made to avoid a conflict, which would prove a bloody one. The Bakhtiari route to Ahwaz is pronounced unsafe and closed to all traffic. Shiraz still struggles through the continued insecurity. The Governor-elect (Ain-ed-Dowleh), who will be accompanied by the able Shsham-ed-Dowleh, will leave the capital when all arrangements are completed. According to private news a mounted force of 10,000 men is to be brought by the Governor, for every effort, it is said, will be made to extinguish the agitators and subjugate the unruly tribes; the establishment of peace and security being regarded as an essential commencement. The notorious Syed Mahomed Falhusiri, who returned to town after the departure of the ex-Governor, is making rather hurried arrangements to quit, en route to Kerbella (above Baghdad) having heard of Air-ed-Dowleh's firm character, and the strong measures contemplated in restoring order in Shiraz.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29.

Information reached the Tultollah Police station about 12-30 this morning that the beat constable in Taltollah Lane had been murderously assaulted by four Europeans and was lying on the ground in an unconscious condition. Inspectors Meolin and Heelis found the constable who must have been lying there over half an hour unconscious. He was bleeding profusely from both ears and had a wound on the left side of both lips and another wound on the head behind the right ear. Police officers succeeded in restoring consciouness when he stated that while on duty, four Europeans came along among whom was a man dressed in khaki, with two war medals on his left breast who looked like a Bengal Police Inspector, according to constable's statement, and behaved in disorderly manner. The man appeared to be drunk. He spoke to them about their conduct, upon which two of them are alleged to have assaulted him. The constable, who was in a weak condition, from loss of blood, was removed to Chandney Hospital. Four men have been arrested, one of them is an Inspector in the Bengal Armed Police whose name is Findlay. The constable has identified all the four man as concerned in the assault. Two of them actively assaulted him at the instigation of another, while Findlay it is alleged was one of the party and refused to render the constable assistance in his capacity as police officer, when appealed to. The latest report from Hospital says that little hope is entertained of the Constable's recovery.

ALLEGED FRAUD IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29.

To-day before Mr. Swinhoe, Second Presidency Magistrate, A. D. Frood, formerly manager of the Bombay Motor Company, Limited, was charged with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation as a servant. The defendant was the manager of the above firm from February till the 30th of September last when the account books were taken charge of by the complainants. Messrs. Lovelock and Lewes audited them and discovered several items on which questions were raised. The defendant made over Rs. 202-6-6 to the firm as the cash in hand on September 30th last, but it was alleged that the amount should have been Rs. 409-8-9. On September 24th the defendant received as a manager of the firm Rs. 100 from one Jugdeo Panday, a newly appointed darwan, as part payment of his security money, to be deposited with the firm and it was alleged that instead of being credited to the firm, this amount was misappropriated. Another instalment of Rs. 100 from the same darwan was alleged to have been dealt with in a similar manner. The defendant was further charged with having drawn Rs. 750 for meeting the cost of a case against him without the sanction of the company. The case was adjourned till November 3rd.

DERELICT AT SEA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COCHIN, Oct. 29.

Captain Watson, of the steamship "Muncaster Castle," which arrived here yesterday evening from Singapore, reported to the Registrar of Shipping that he sighted a native craft Odey Futteh Moubarak in distress to the eastward within 180 miles of Great Nicobar Island on the 24th instant. She left Major Islands in Maladives for a small Island called Uddo and was driven 1,200 miles away by very heavy seas and high winds. This steamer went alongside and seeing the condition of the craft, which had four feet of water in her hold and was dismasted. The captain took the crew 21 in number on board at their request and set fire to the craft, as it was a source of danger, being in the direct tract of shipping. The local port officer has arranged to send the crew to Colombo by the steamer "Nowshera" whence they will go to their homes.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 29.

The Hon. Mr. Curtis, I.C.S., Commissioner, Central Division, this evening, presided at the prize distribution ceremony of the Poona High School. After several pupils of the school had recited, Mrs. Curtis gave away the prizes to the successful students. In addressing those present at the conclusion of the ceremony the Hon'ble Mr. Curtis said the Institution had reason to be proud of the good work it had done. He referred to the fact that such men as the Hon'ble Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Sardar Coopooswamy Moodliar, and others, who had done good service to Government and had risen to high position in the service, had been brought up within its walls and concluded by reminding parents and teachers of the moral and physical welfare of students placed in their charge.

STRANGE STORY FROM A JUTE MILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29.

A strange story was related at the Uluberia court yesterday, in connection with an alleged disturbance which took place in Howrah some time ago. It is alleged that the Port Glaster Jute Mill at the instance of their law officer, forced some tenants to swear to false affidavits in connection with a "Puttni" lease. The complainant, Ram Kumar Malik, a tenant refused to swear to such an affidavit and to force him to do so, some durwans are alleged to have broken into his house at midnight on the 6th of July and molested the inmates, in various ways. A police enquiry followed and on receipt of a report, the Magistrate directed warrants to be issued against the two durwans, and a fresh warrant against the officer of the said Mill was issued.

ANTI-PLAGUE INOCULATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 29.

An official note on anti plague inoculation in the Punjab in 1909-10 says while inoculation is not really popular the people avail themselves of it to an increasing extent to prevent visitations of plague. Efforts have been made, however, to spread knowledge with regard to the advantage of inoculation and a pamphlet in Urdu and Gurmukhi entitled "Some Facts about Inoculation" was distributed broad cast throughout the province at the commencement of the present year. The note says that the effects of inoculation demonstrate beyond doubt that it reduces very considerably the incidence of the disease.

PUNJAB MUNICIPAL BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 29.

At to-day's meeting of the Municipal Committee of Lahore, the Punjab Municipal Draft Bill was considered and discussed. Further discussion was adjourned to a special meeting to be called for the purpose.

G. I. P. RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS.

In Camp at Manmad.

The officers and men of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, who have been in Camp at Manmad have had a most pleasant and instructive week's training. They have had an excellent camping-ground, a beautiful climate, and plenty both of work and amusements. The muster was a good one, 17 officers and 380 men or a percentage of more than 33 of the strength turning out and this for railway volunteers, who naturally cannot leave their work in too large numbers, is a very creditable performance. The health of the men during the week was all that could be desired, only a few cases of slight fever being reported and all ranks in fact revelled in the delightful coolness and keenness of the air, except, perhaps, a few, who when they first got under canvas complained that it was too cold. The first two nights were rather chilly, but except for those and a rainstorm which coincided with the cyclonic disturbance experienced in Bombay, the weather could not have been better. One unfortunate incident of the camp was that Col. Sarjant, the commanding officer, was indisposed on going to Manmad and was compelled to return to Bombay. In his absence the command was taken by Col. R. C. H. Barnard.

THE WEEK'S WORK.

A practical scheme of work had been arranged for the training, one which was designed to give the battalion some experience in every branch of its work, and this point was favourably commended on by the inspecting officer. The men came into camp on Sunday the 22nd instant, and attended church parade. They commenced their work on the following day with a route march in the morning. In the afternoon and evening, as was also done every day during camp, the morning exercises only being varied, they had practice in such work as semaphore signalling and range finding and company drill. On Tuesday and Wednesday the mornings were occupied with the construction of blockhouses and entrenchments and with outposts, while on Thursday morning there were exercises in attack and defence at Ankai. On Friday there was the usual daily work and an athletic meeting, while on Saturday there was a field day and the annual inspection.

ATTACK WITH LIVE CARTRIDGE.

The field day was intended principally to give the men practice at attack with ball cartridge, and for this purpose a number of targets had been erected as representing an enemy on the sides of two sheep hills at Ankai. It was supposed that the country south of Manmad, an important railway junction, was in a state of unrest and that the railway line between Munmad and Ahmednagar was in danger of being destroyed. An insurgent force without Artillery was reported to have taken up a position on the hills south and south-east of Manmad. It was also supposed that there was an important tunnel on the line three miles south of Manmad, which was guarded by a picquet from the camp. This picket on the previous night was supposed to have been attacked in an attempt to destroy the tunnel. They had been beaten off with some difficulty and had then occupied the heights west of the tunnel.

With the intention of drawing them out of the hills the four companies of the battalion, paraded at 6-45 and marched to the Dhond-Manmad railway line, where they entrained and presided by an armoured train proceeded to the position. They halted at a spot beyond the tunnel, at a distance by rail of about four miles, where they had the hills directly to their right and some 2,700 yards away. Two screens on the southern hill indicated that a small force of the insurgents was posted there, but a fairly heavy fire from the armoured train with their guns soon dislodged them and forced them to join the main body on the northern heights. The men from the armoured train then set out as a scouting party, and some minutes later were followed by the main body. Companies No. 1 and 2, who were to deliver the frontal attack were the first to move off, and were followed by No. 4, which advanced in a northerly direction with the object of attacking the enemy's left flank. Finally No. 3 company which had been held in reserve marched towards the slope of the southern hill, accompanied by their guns, to direct their fire on the right of the enemy's position. The country through which the troops had to pass was much broken by nullahs and bushes, and afforded an excellent cover. At the same time it frequently obscured the movements of troops from others on the same side, and made it difficult to maintain that correct line which was so essential to the success of the operation. The firing line also suffered from the disadvantage that the targets were pitched on very hard ground, and it was almost impossible to discern at any time the effect of their fires. However, in spite of these difficulties the operation was most successfully carried through, and in a manner which reflected considerable credit on both officers and men. The scouts having been withdrawn, the companies in the centre, commenced the firing and they were quickly supported by the flanking parties. Covered by the fire, the advance was continued to a short distance from the position which was finally carried by a spirited charge. Later when the hits on the targets had been counted, it was found that eleven per cent. of the rounds fired had found their mark, a result which spoke eloquently for the men's marks-manship under somewhat trying conditions.

THE GENERAL'S REMARKS.

After the companies had reassembled they were marched back to an open space of ground where they were re-formed, and were inspected by General Swann, Commanding Bombay Brigade. He was accompanied by his Brigade-Major, Major S. G. W. Hume.

The General afterwards spoke in very complimentary terms of the morning's work. He said it had shown him that their week's programme had been designed on a scheme of practical training, exercising them in all departments of their duties, and he had been particularly struck by the excellence of their fine discipline and control. He remarked that this year they had done less in the construction of field works, but added that while these were of especial importance to railway volunteers, their full value could not be realised unless the men were able to take the offensive when necessary. The essence of defence was offence.

The battalion then returned to camp when before being dismissed they were thanked by Colonel Farnard for the manner in which they had supported him.

OFFICERS' GREAT NIGHT.

The officers had their great night as usual on Friday evening and in addition to officers of the battalion, there were present General Swann, Major Hume, Major P.R. Besant (Warwickshire Regiment), Major A. H. A. Simcox (Poona Rifle Volunteers), Mr. A. F. Maconochie (Collector of Nasik), Mr. Mckenzie (Assist. Collector); Mr. J. Anderson, Chief Auditor, G. I. P. Railway, and Mr. J. Graham, Bridge Engineer.

The officers attending camp were as follows:—Lieut. Col. R.C.H. Barnard V. D. (Commanding), Capt. S. H. G. Keily, R. F. R. Cooke, J. W. Stokes and R. W. Fisher (R.V.A. Attached), Lieuts. F. W. Luston, W. H. Klosz and T. Fraser, 2nd Lieuts F. L. G. Simpson, A. E. Williams, H. J. Shaw, J. Scott, R. S. Moberley, A. E. Mould, and T. H. Rossford, with Major F. P. C. Keily, 125th Rifles (Adjutant) and Surg. Capt. L. A. Arnould.

MEN'S AMUSEMENTS.

During the week plenty of amusements were organised for the non-commissioned officers and men, a successful innovation was the holding of a boxing tournament. There were 26 competitors in nine events; practically all of which were very closely contested and produced some very interesting finishes. There were the usual athletic sports which also proved very interesting and a concert and a dance were also held.

The catering both for the officers and sergeants messes was very satisfactorily done by the proprietor of the Railway Hotel, Bombay.

AGA KHAN'S BIRTHDAY.

Celebration at Rangoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 30.

Yesterday, the Mahomedan community celebrated the 34th birthday of H. H. the Aga Khan with lavish hospitality. Congratulatory telegrams were sent to the Aga Khan at Marseilles from the Burma and Rangoon Khoja community respectively, and the reply received was read to a large assemblage in a large pendal erected in Mogul Street, which was a blaze of colour.

NASIK CONSPIRACY CASE.

The hearing of the Nasik Conspiracy Case was resumed on Saturday at the Bombay High Court before the Special Tribunal consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, the Hon'ble Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr Justice J. J. Heaton.

Maruti Tukaram Kamble, Police Inspector, examined by Mr. Weldon said that he arrested Patankar in Bombay and searched his house, but nothing suspicious was found. On the 30th December he went to Karjat and got Manohar and Kane to be arrested. The next day he went to Pen and arrested Trimbak Marathe on the information of Patankar. Marathe gave certain information in consequence of which Godbole and Kolatkar were arrested. On the information of Godbole the house of Dhondi Kansar was searched, and in the presence of a "punch" found a bundle, containing among other things, two pistols, a packet of cartridges, some books and a bottle of glycerine. On the information given by Kolatkar, witness searched the house of a distant relative of his and found two pistols and three cartridges from a wooden box in the loft. He also arrested Govind Bapat. Witness took the accused and the things found to Nasik. On the 4th January he went to Talegaum and searched the house of Karandikar. Then he came down to Bombay and found accused Khare in the office of Mr. Vincent, Deputy-Commissioner of Police. With Khare witness went to Poona on the 5th January and arrested Brahmagiri Bawa. The latter took witness to the house of Sidhey. Sidhey's house was searched when two pistols, a knife and forty-eight cartridges were found. Next Brahmagiri took witness to the house of Kandikar, whose house was searched and a pistol and some cartridges were found. On the 7th the accused Patankar wished to have a conference with Karve. That was given, and in consequence of what he had heard he went to Poona in search of Ketkar. He was not found and he is still at large. His house was searched and some chemicals were found. On the 15th January he went to Poona to arrest Paranjpe, Bhawe and Palandey. He arrested Paranjpe and Palandey and searched their houses and two swords and a shield were found.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baptista witness said that he found a bomb formula in the course of his investigation at Kolahpur. He knew Saths who was convicted of murder. He was in the Criminal Investigation Department. It was not true that Inspector Nanoji slapped Khare in the Commissioner's office. He never tutored Konkar. He did not take Konkar to the upper storey in the Sarkarwada.

The Court then adjourned till Thursday next.

ANOTHER DETONATOR EXPLOSION.

On Saturday morning at about half-past ten o'clock, another explosion of detonators occurred at Gilder Street due to the manufacture of fireworks to be let off during Duvali holidays which commenced yesterday. The report emanated from a room at the rear of a tea-shop in the street and which was owned by one Ibrahim Miya Rasool. The police headed by Superintendent Sullivan and Inspectors Stenson and Taki immediately repaired to the scene to make enquiries, and they, after making enquiries, allege that the shop-keeper had been engaged at the time in illicit manufacture of detonators.

A coolie named Bhima Kanu, aged about 30, who is alleged to have been manufacturing them, accidentally let a detonator fall which exploded and its fragments flying about caused a large number to explode. A number of tins full of detonators were found in the tea shop, as also the house of Ibrahim in the same street and were seized by the police. Bhima's left leg was fractured and he was removed to Sir J. J. Hospital where he has been detained for treatment.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

By General Sir Edmund Barrow, G.C.B., Commanding.

Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, 25th October.

Appointments—The following appointments are made:—

Staff.—Major A. C. Edwards, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General 6th (Poona) Division, vice Major L. St. G. LeMarchant vacated. Dated 26th July.

Southern Army Order No. 105 of 1910 so far as it affects the appointment of Major A. C. Edwards is hereby cancelled.

Captain C. J Torrie, 30th Punjabis, to be assistant Inspector of Army Signalling, Southern Circle, for the season 1910-11.

19th Lancers (Fane's Horse.)—Major J. Crosk, Squadron Commander, protem, is confirmed in that appointment to fill an existing vacancy and to be 2nd-in-Command pro tem, vice Major C. L. Gregory seconded. Dated 28th August.

Captain R. O'B. Taylor, Squadron Commander, pro tem, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Major C. L. Gregory appointed 2nd-in-Command. Dated 28th August.

Captain C. Robertson, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander pro tem and to remain seconded.

Captain F. Fitz. H. Lance, Squadron Officer to be Squadron Commander pro tem, vice Major C. L. Gregory seconded. Dated 28th August.

Captain H. F. Waitby, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander pro tem, vice Major D. H. McNeile seconded. Dated 28th August.

The 101st Grenadiers.—Major R. F. Bidwell, Double Company Commander, officiates as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major P. H. Cunningham on leave and in relief of Captain H. Tatum. Dated 8th October.

110th Mahratta Light Infantry.—Major H. C. Hill, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major T. X. Britten on [illegible] or until further orders. Dated 1st October.

124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluch Infantry.—Major W. J. Mitchell, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, Major E. F. Twigg officiating as Commandant. Dated 27th September.

In continuation of Southern Army Order No. [illegible] dated 5th April 1910, the following appointments are made:—

Staff.—Captain H. M. S. Knox, General Staff Officer 3rd Grade, School of Musketry Satara to officiate as General Staff Officer 2nd Grade and Captain T. E. A. Dalyell, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis to officiate as General Staff Officer 3rd Grade, vice Major C. E. Trianram on leave or until further orders. Dated 15th August.

THE BORDER REGIMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANOOON, Oct. 29.

The anniversary of the battle of Arroyo Dohmollinos, fought on October 28th, 1811, was celebrated yesterday by the Border Regiment. Throughout the day different sporting events were carried out. At night there were two concerts, one in the open air and the other in the Sergeants' Mess which brought the day's events to a successful termination. The Border Regiment, which was formerly known as 29th and 34th Regiment is only one in the British Army which has this particular battle honor on its colours.

THE DEATH OF SERGEANT MCDERMOTT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29.

This morning Hopkyns, District Magistrate of Howrah, passed orders on the police report in connection with the suspicious death of Sergeant McDermott at Howrah to the effect that there were strong reasons to suspect the case to be one of murder and direct the Superintendent of the Government Railway Police to take such measures as would lead to the arrest of those [illegible]

RATE WAR IN OIL TRADE.

Effects in Bengal and Other Parts of India.

The rate war between the two mammoth oil companies, the Standard Oil Company of New York and the Shell Syndicate, has now reached an acute stage and the effects are being felt in India and the Straits Settlement. During the whole of its career, perhaps, the gigantic organisation, which owes its existence to the master-mind of John Rockfeller, has not been put to a severer test of its strength. The Standard Oil Company, in a way, stands alone with a powerful combination of wealth and energy opposed to it, in a life-and-death struggle. The prize is the petroleum trade of the East. The arena is the world, for not only is the battle raging in India, but in Europe also as well as in the Far East, while on the issue of the tussle depends the future of the Standard Oil Company as the controlling power in oils branch of trade.

Those who are acquainted with the history of John Rockfeller's organisation know that it is a masterpiece of commercial enterprise. The bitter struggles which have made the Standard Oil Company of New York a power in the financial world are also no secret history. Its operations in India have been so far successful as to place its oil within the reach of even the most out-of-the-way villages. Every town of note has now a depot of the Standard Oil Company and the affairs of the firm are managed by men who have been tried and found sterling men of business. As the political administration of India is carried out on absolute and sure methods, so the Standard Oil Company has parcelled out the country into districts of jurisdiction. The firm in Calcutta rules over Bengal. But other claimants for the oil trade of India and other parts of the East have entered the field. The Shell Syndicate, which represents an influential group of oil companies, had until recently agreement with the Standard Oil Company regarding the Eastern trade. They accepted certain terms to regulate the rates in the markets of the East. New factors, however, came into existence in the oil market and the Shell Syndicate very probably came to the conclusion that they could hold their own against the Standard Oil Company. The agreement was terminated and a rate was declared.

The Standard Oil Company is, however, confident of its strength. Prices have been cut down to an extent unknown in the history of the oil trade. In Bengal, at the present moment, they have dropped from 8 to 4 annas per case of kerosene oil. In Penang, there has also been a phenomenal fall. News from Madras shows that a better rate war is in progress in that Presidency also. Bombay has not been effected to any considerable extent. The reason why Calcutta has been selected as the field of the first battle is probably that the American firm wants to bring home to the Asiatic Petroleum Company its financial strength by meeting it on its own ground. In the Straits, the stronghold of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, the rate war has resulted in lowering the prices fully 40 per cent. In Calcutta and other parts of Bengal, the prices have fallen about 6 per cent., so far, but there are prospects of still further reduction. There has been in Bengal, unlike the Straits, a gradual reduction in the rates. The Standard Oil Company has, it would appear, decided to carry the war into the enemy's country. In India, the Shell Combination, including the Asiatic Petroleum Company and the Royal Dutch Company as it does, is better situated than the Standard Oil Company. The working arrangement between the Asiatic Petroleum Company and the Burma Oil Company places the Shell Trading and Transport Company of London in an advantageous position. But the Standard Oil Company is determined not only to fight the shell group in India and the East but throughout the world.

For the moment, the consumer in Bengal is able to obtain kerosene oil at a cheap rate, about four annas less than what he used to pay for a case, and probably there may be a further reduction in price. But the result of the rate, war will show how the public stands as far as its oil supply is concerned. If the Standard Oil Company succeeds in breaking up the Shell group, it will then make its own terms. It will give to the Standard Oil Company not only the monopoly of the oil trade in India and the East, but in the world. The stakes are large and the fate of the consumer hangs on the issue.

The speculator is also to be reckoned with in this war between the Standard and the Shell group. In Penang, as we know, a large quantity of oil has been bought up by speculators at the low rate reigning there. In Calcutta, Speculators have not been so active so far although some purchases were made recently. But the sales of oil have increased considerably in the Straits. If the cutting of prices continues in Bengal as very probably it will, the imports of oil must increase by leaps and bounds and the Government will reap a harvest in petroleum duty. If the war is fought to the bitter end, the estimated revenue by the petroleum tax will be quadrupled. The circumstances of the oil trade make India the Waterloo of the combatants. When the Standard Oil Company succeeds in ousting the Shell group from India, it will have the position in the world's trade in the hollow of its hand. But the Shell group holds a very advantageous position in India.

The Shell group has, on its side, the Asiatic Petroleum Company, and by virtue of the latter's agreement with the Burma Oil Company, the Standard is practically left to fight its battle single-handed. The Burma Oil Company is forced to enter the ring, and regulate its prices according, to the rates pressed upon the market by the Shell combination and the Standard Oil Company. The other oil companies have followed on the heels of the Burma Oil Company so that the Standard Oil Company has not only to take the Asiatic Petroleum Company into account, but it has also to measure up the others. The American firm has the disadvantage of having to pay duty on its imports, while the oil companies in Burma get their oil in India duty free. The Standard Oil Company thus loses cent per cent. double of what the Burma Companies lose in the rate war. On each case of 8 gallons of kerosene oil, the Standard Oil Company pays 12 annas duty at the rate of one anna and six pies per gallon. The Burma Oil Company and the other companies can, therefore cut down 12 annas off their rates and be on a footing of equality with the American firm. It is a galling handicap.—"Englishman."

THE NAWAB OF PALANPUR.

Arrival in Bombay.

The esteem and popularity in which the Ruler of Palanpur is held by his subjects, were manifested on Saturday, when a large number of natives of Palanpur, now residing in Bombay, assembled at the Grant Road station to greet His Highness Nawab Sir Sher Mahomedkhan, G.C.I.E., who arrived by special train from Palanpur and alighted at the Grant Road station at 9-5 a.m. Long before the arrival of the Special, people came to the station and terrible confusion before they could be admitted on the platform.

The arrival being public, a Guard of Honour of 100 rank and file with band and colour was drawn up at on the road outside the station, and a little away were drawn up carriages from Government House. The Special conveying His Highness, Shahzada Talemahomedkanji, Heir-apparent, Shahzada Ajamarhoseinkhanji Dewan Patmsri and the staff steamed in at 9-5 and His Highness on alighting from the train was received by a Government deputation. His Highness after inspecting the Guard of Honour drove in a Government House carriage to the bungalow of His Majesty the Amir of Cabul on Ridge Road.

The usual salute was fired to announce the arrival.

Two bottle-nosed sharks have been caught off the Isle of Wight. One caught at Sandown was 8ft. long 4ft. 4in. in girth, and weighed 6cwt. It took two hours to get the shark ashore. The other, 5ft. long, was netted, together with a large dogfish, off St. Catherine's Lighthouse, at Niton.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathcart, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists (Grocers, etc.

WEDDING AT MAYMYO.

On Tuesday week the picturesque little church of St. Mary's, Maymyo, was the scene of an exceptionally pretty wedding between Lieutenant Park, of the 10th Gurkhas, and Miss Effie Willcocks, only daughter of Mr. John Willcocks, Agent of the Burma Railways, and niece of Sir William and Sir James Willcocks. The church was tastefully decorated with sweetly-scented flowers and tall rustling bamboos, amidst which a large assembly awaited the bride, who was led up the aisle by her father, and was escorted by one small and dainty maid, Miss Duffin, and two little flower girls, Miss Moira and Miss Aileen Gabbet, in white embroidered frocks, and lace caps, and carrying baskets of roses. The wedding gown, which was remarkable for its elegant simplicity, was of soft cream satin, the corsage being draped in a berthe of Honiton lace, given by the bride's mother, and artistically finished with a panel of pearl and silver bugle trimming. The veil was fastened with a spray of orange blossoms, and fell in long graceful folds over the train. The ceremony was performed by the bride's uncle, who came up to Maymyo for the occasion, and was assisted by Archdeacon Cory. The service was fully choral and the sweet strains of "O, Perfect Love" was wafted through the church. The best man was Mr. John Reid, of the 10th Gurkha Rifles. The happy couple left to the triumphant strains of the Royal Irish Rifle string band which kindly lent its services for the occasion, while the officers of both regiments drew up and formed an archway of swords.

The guests then trooped off to "Madnor," where Mr. and Mrs. John Willcocks gave a brilliant reception, the house which had been specially done up in white looking a veritable bridal abode. Here the soldier element was again much in evidence. The bride, assisted by the bridegroom, then cut the cake with his sword, and Sir Harvey Adamson proposed the toast of the day, to which the bridegroom suitably replied, afterwards proposing the toast of the bridesmaid and the flower girls.

The bride's going away dress was of a French blue, and she wore a large hat of cream straw, covered in roses and green foliage.

Amongst the guests were Sir Harvey and Lady Adamson. The latter wore an embroidered muslin gown and a large black hat. Mrs. Willcocks was in a becoming gown of French grey, finished off with Liberty embroidery, and a grey hat wreathed in two shades of tulle, and a large pink rose looked handsome. Miss Duffin was in vieux rose, with medallions of Oriental design and a large cream crinoline hat wreathed in roses looked sweet as bridesmaid; Miss Pollen, in a large hat of roses and a handsome coat of lace; Mrs. Heald in white; Mrs Carr in a striking black and white gown; Mrs. Sarkies in cream net; Mrs. Carlton Baker in grey; Mrs. La Touche in cream with a large hat; Miss Katie Duffin in a white embroidered frock and white hat tied with pale pink bows; Mrs. Brown Webber, a handsome gown in two shades, and a large black and white hat; the Misses Dening in white; Miss Jewett in pink with a large black hat; Mrs. Prentis in a vieux rose gown; Miss Stanley, in blue, Mrs. Griffin, in pearl grey ninon-de-soie, Mrs. Fouraores in brown, and Miss Fourneres, pretty in pink; Miss Sherman in cream with a pretty hat of green; Miss Summers in a severely cut coat and skirt finished with blue.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

Sir Charles A. Elliott, K.C.S.I., writes as follows to the "Times":—

Sir,—Letters of Sir H. Bliss, Major E. Barnes, and Mr. Gilbert in your issues of September 22 and October 3, supported by your own leading article of the latter date, contain so serious an indictment against the policy and justice of the procedure of the Government both at home and in India in respect of the gradual abolition of the opium trade and its effect on the people of India that I venture to urge, with your permission, on the India Office the necessity of putting forth an official statement of their view of the case in all its bearings, for the quieting of the consciences of the English public, and for the satisfaction of the complaints which have been and are being made by the Indian public on this subject.

Meanwhile, pending this complete exposition of the official argument, may I be allowed to offer some considerations in favour of suspension of judgment and in mitigation of the censure passed by your correspondents and yourself?

The abolition of the opium traffic, if I understand the case rightly, affects first and directly (a) the cultivators of opium in Bengal and Northern India; (b) the cultivators and chiefs in the Native States; and secondly, and indirectly, the whole population of British India, which will, in the end, lose a round 4 1/2 millions of the Imperial revenue.

Taking the latter result first, the grievance is that possibly some new taxation will be required as a substitute for this lost amount, or else that some useful or necessary expenditure may have to be postponed. One answer to this is that the result anticipated is at present problematical; it may be that the natural growth of existing sources of revenue will compensate for the opium deficiency. But even if this does not happen, have the people of India really any right to complain? The opium revenue accrues from an export duty on an article which China is forced by a treaty to import against her will. Is there any moral justification for such an export duty? Would it be possible to enforce it on any other country than China? May we not fairly say to India, "Be thankful that you enjoyed this source of revenue so long, and do not complain if by a natural change of taste and feeling your customer now no longer desires to deal with you in this article, and cannot be compelled by us to do so."

Next, as to the direct injury done to the producer in Bengal and Upper India, I cannot see that any is suffered. He grows opium only by special licence, he receives large advances for growing it, and has to hand over the whole produce at a fixed price, and his friends have repeatedly and loudly urged that it does not pay him to grow it at this price, that he would not do so if he were not tempted by the cash advances, and that it is more profitable to grow other kinds of crops instead. I believe that the whole opium cultivation in Bengal will be swept away without any serious lament and that no mourner will follow its funeral.

As to the cultivation in the Native States and on the Bombay side I speak with much less knowledge, but am inclined to suppose that the cultivator there will find it as easy to abandon opium and take to other crops which pay better, as his fellows will in Behar and Ghazipore. I believe that the greater part of this opium (known as Malwa opium) is exported via Bombay, and pays duty when it enters British territory. In the reports of the Finance Commission of 1886, of which Sir H. Bliss and I were members, there is a chapter on this subject, in which a list is given of the nine stations at which this duty is levied, but what share of the duty of 700 rs. per chest (if any) is retained by the chief of the State from which it comes, or if he levies an additional duty of his own, is not mentioned. We reported that "the import of the Gaekwar's opium at Ahmedabad, which at one time was very considerable, had of late entirely ceased owing to the Gaekwar's having been unable to obtain remunerative prices for his opium for export to China." The reason why he found the trade unprofitable while other chiefs did not is not stated, but their position will be the same as his, no doubt, when the China demand for opium ceases and the price falls. The Gaekwar, of course, could claim no compensation for the loss of his opium revenue. Whether other chiefs are entitled to any, on the ground that it is our action which has lowered the value of the drug, is a question which the Government of India must presumably have discussed with them, and I trust that the Secretary of State for India will make the facts known, especially as it seems, from Major Barnes's letter, that so enlightened a paper as the "Indian Spectator" considers that they have a grievance.

I will only say in conclusion that the claim made by Mr. Gilbert that the newly-elected Councils ought to have been consulted about this policy is untenable, inasmuch as no treaty-making powers have been conceded to them, and consequently the modification of the treaty with China does not come within their purview.

Advice to Mothers:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Oct. 29.

The activity of the monsoon is still chiefly confined to the south of the Peninsula, but disturbed conditions off the South Coromandel Coast are less marked. The weather arrears is slightly unsettled off Malabar. The rainfall reappeared and has been local in Upper Burma and Assam. In Malabar and South-East Madras it has been nearly general. In South Hyderabad, Mysore and North Madras Coast fairly general, while in Lower Burma and the Madras Deccan few falls have been received. The chief amounts are:—Yamethin, one inch; Vizagapatam, three quarters; Masulipatam and Coimbatore, three; Madras, Cuddalore, Trichinopoly and Ootacamund, two; Negapatam, Madura, Tinnevelly and Mercara, one and a half.

Forecast:—No important change.

SIMLA, Oct. 30.

Small depression has appeared over the Andamans, but otherwise the activity of the monsoon has not changed appreciably. The general rain has been reported from Mysore, the Malabar and the Coromandel Coast and a few falls from Burma, Assam, and South Hyderabad. The principal falls are:—Bhamo, had two inches; Dibrugarh and Tezpur, one; Nellore, two; Cuddalore, four; Negapatam, one and a half; Pamban, Cochin and Mercara; two; Mysore, one and a half; Bangalore, one.

Forecast—No important chance.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following telegram received on Saturday by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla:—

Improbable that disturbance will affect vessels leaving Port. Lower cautionary signal.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 29TH OCTOBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 29th October, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is normal except for an excess during night at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is fairly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Moderate cloud has appeared in Lower Sind and light cloud in south Rajputana; skies remain clear elsewhere. The air has become damper than usual in the clouded area while it is drier at most other places. Temperature during day has risen and is now above the average in Upper Sind and north Rajputana; night temperature is also in excess in Lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is considerably below the average in Cutch, Kathiawar and south Gujarat and normal elsewhere. Maximum temperature is normal; minimum temperature is generally in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or very clouded. The moisture in the air is below the average in the north-west and equal to it over the rest of the division. Day temperature is normal; night temperature continues low at most places.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. The average amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is generally above the average. Day temperature is normal; night temperature has fallen and is now in large places.

General Remarks.—General and heavy rain has fallen on the Coromandel Coast and nearly general in Malabar and the Madras Deccan. Light local showers have been reported from the south Bombay Deccan and Ceylon; Mangalore has had 0.79", Masulipatam 3.10", Madras 1.83", Coimbatore 3.43" Trichinopoly 2.06" and Negapatam 1.64". Pressure on the West Coast and in the extreme south of the Peninsula continues relatively low and sea is still rough at Negapatam. Skies remain heavily clouded in the south-east of the Peninsula.

Nearly general rain is likely on the Coromandel Coast and also in the south of the Peninsula. Local showers are probable in the Madras Deccan and on the Malabar Coast. A few falls may occur in the south Bombay Deccan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 29th October was 29·870 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 14 feet at 6 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

FIND OF PROPERTY.

Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, has disposed of a case in which Sub-Inspector Fakir Mahomed of the G. I. P. Railway Police charged two Hindus, Virdo Govind and Jankiram Harinandan with being in possession of cash and ornaments for which they could not satisfactorily account and reasonably believed to have been stolen.

The accused were arrested at the Victoria Terminus and on their being searched Rs. 1,601 in cash and ornaments at the value of Rs. 1,052 were found in their possession.

Virdo was charged with being unable to give a satisfactory account of Rs. 2,026 worth of property which was in his possession and Jankiram with being unable to account for Rs. 632 worth of property found on him.

The magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced them to three months' rigorous imprisonment each.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF SULPHUR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Trikam Deochand was charged under section 19 of the Explosives Act with selling one seer of sulphur and being in possession of 30lbs. of the same without a license by Inspector Mr. Giles of the Explosives Department.

Mr. Giles said that in consequence of certain information received he went to the accused's shop on Saturday morning and found him selling some sulphur. On making a search he found 30lbs. of sulphur in the shop. As the manufacturers of crackers found it difficult to get sulphur, they bought it from these unlicensed vendors. There had been six deaths within a month from the explosion of crackers. The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy.

The Magistrate fined him Rs. 100, or in default, ordered him to undergo seven days' simple imprisonment.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, has disposed of the case in which Inspector Barnes charged Jairam Kala with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs.20 paid to him by Ganpat Gopal on the 21st October for the purpose of taking one Kuverji to Karachi.

The facts as the case have already been reported.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 30, or in default, ordered him to undergo fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine, if paid, Rs. 20 were ordered to be given to the complainant as compensation.

THE GOOGLIE IN AUSTRALIA.

Mr. E. H. D. Sewell writes in the "St. James's Gazette":—

New soil will shortly be struck in the world of cricket. A team of South African cricketers have just left South Africa Adelaide bound. The fun begins on November 4 at Adelaide at "the grave of English hopes," as the Adelaide Oval has been termed, against South Australia. The last official date of the tour is at the same ground on March 7 next.

The task of confronting Australian cricketers on their own peculiarly quick wickets, under their own quivering skies, before their own pulsating free-spoken larrikins, is one which has often proved too much for good, if never quite representative, English teams, with all their panoply of classical batsmen, really fast bowlers, and captains experienced in the ways of "big" cricket, and especially those of Australian cricketers. This being so, what chance has the band of cricketers chosen from the small number of really good players in South Africa to do what the pick of England's might has failed to accomplish?

The cause of the Springbok adventurers is not a hopeless one. Possibly a large number of keen followers of the game in this country who lack intimate acquaintance with the ball best known as the "googlie," deem the South African chance very small beer. I do not belong to that body. I go so far as to say here and now that if it is a wet cricket season in Australia, the tourists will win the rubber of the five Test matches. That if it is a dry year, their chance of doing so is as good as that of their opponents, and victory will go to the side favoured by a scrap of that luck which is inseparable from the game.

I base my forecast on the facts that the Australian batsmen have yet to cross swords with high-class "googlie" bowling, and that the South African batting is of higher class than it has the reputation for being. It is one of the greatest strengths of the South African batting that it possesses no "stars" like Bardsley, Ransford, Hill, Trumper, and Armstrong. Another of its high qualities is the fact that down to number nine or ten the batsman may be sent in in any order, provided Faulkner, Snooke, Nourse, and Llewelly are in the vicinity of the second, third, and fourth wicket down. P.W. Sherwell (the captain) should open the innings with one of the recruits (since the South African visit here in 1907), J. W. Zulch, but neither South Africa nor any other nation of cricketers can replace a Gordon White at a moment's notice. Of the worth of Pearce, the recruit from Natal, I know nothing. Commeille, the Capetown cricketer, is a good one who will improve, and Pegler a most promising all-rounder.

The wicket-keeping is in the accomplished hands of Sherwell or Campbell, and both will probably play in the Tests. Regarding Campbell's taking of the googlie, there is story well worth narrating here.

The event happened during the last M. C. C. tour in South Africa, the occasion being one of the minor matches. The ball had become roughened, and thus the "googlie" was in full swing when the batsman who had just gone in arranged with Campbell for the last-named to tell him, by saying "Off" or "On," which the ball was, a leg-break or a "googlie." This little plan succeeded admirably for a while, and folk were saying complimentary things about the remarkably quick way in which the batsman had "found" the dreaded ball when the end came, as smartly as it did suddenly. Campbell quietly said "Off" for a ball well pitched up on the off side. The batsman, seeing this world is so wild as the truth, that it is a reeling globe flung white-hot from yonder sun? All the early cosmogonise and startling myths of creation are tame compared with the actual history of the solar system. It is the ordinary fact that blasts and bewilders; and the thing that everybody knows which is so utterly confounding Poetry is duller than prose, and truth is wilder than fiction. It is vain to argue that religious dogmas are too flagrantly impossible while we live on this star. The scientist who would abolish the incredible must first remove the earth.

There is general idea in the world to-day that youth is a time of deceptive roselight and enchantment, and that growing-up is a period of inevitable disillusion. Men of business-like practicality seem to think that the world is a dreary place, that childhood transfigures it with magic and romantic beauty, and that growing-up is a natural process of decolourising or fading into ordinariness—a transition from the dreamland of poetry to the prose of reality. The utterance of such an idea is a foul and devastating lie. It is this actual world which is so full of poetry epic, lyric, idyllic; the grown-up man is merely deaf and blind to it, and all the disenchantment is within his own wasted soul. All our poems are attempts to catch the merest fraction of the visible and palpable world. The sun is an everlasting explosion, and the silence of the sky is the dramatic pause that precedes it—an eternal crisis. The real world is beyond description; the thunder-clouds are ultra-Miltonic; the summer skies out-Dore Dore. Surely there comes to everyone those strange, moments of revelation when we discover that we have strayed into an elfland and grown used to it. It is we who are in Wonderland, and the wrong side of the looking-glass is our own.

It is not a playful fancy that this is a topsyturvy world; it is a matter of scientific fact. We cling to a flying planet by our boot-soles. If we jump high enough to the moon find ourselves coming down to it. Our eyes are so made that we see everything upside down, and we see everything double. Each man is the only man, for all the rest are but images in his brain, mere figures moving in his dream. Hence no man on earth can be deemed ordinary or insignificant.

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The revelations of scene have increased the wonderment of natural things, and there is no fairy tale like the truth. No one can sit still for five minutes and reflect upon the work of Nature without feeling the farcical marque of revelry, gargoyle and caricature, of flame and fantasm, which make up creation. A mouse-trap, for instance, is a contrivance of great subtlety and patience, but Nature's mousetrap runs on all fours and swallows the mice. Man makes a fish hook—so cunning, so clever, and so steadfast in waiting, waiting, waiting; but Nature's fish-trap swims about after the fish, and gorges them whole. The exactitude of a steel man-trap is not more watchful or more prompt than the crocodile, which is baited by appetite and furnished by instinct. Half the creatures, at least are only traps become intelligent. As Squeers used to say—"She's a rum 'un is Nature."

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At a meeting of the Council of the Thackeray Centenary Commemoration Fund the other day to considerable a suitable memorial to the novelist, it was decided to commission Mr. Leonard Jennings to execute a white marble bust of Thackeray in mature age at a cost of Rs. 5,000. It was further decided that the bust should be placed in St. John's. Mr. W. Canfield moved an amendment that if enough money were forthcoming for two busts that of Thackeray as man should be placed in the Victoria Memorial Hall and that St. John's should be adorned with a bust of Thackeray as a boy. The amendment, however, was lost by the chairman's casting vote, and it was resolved that if a boy bust could be procured it should be placed in the Victoria Memorial Hall.

WHAT BEING "RUN DOWN" MEANS.

A Royal Physician's Statement.

In spite of all the ordinary precautions people take to safeguard their health and the care they habitually use in selecting their proper food, the time comes, sooner or later, when they feel more or less "slack," run-down, and below par.

Without enquiring the reason, people instinctively know that they need a tonic. The difficulty is to determine what tonic to use, for, as everyone is aware, most tonics, though they stimulate for the moment, have a depressing after-effect.

There is no such drawback with Sanatogen which doctors universally call the "Tonic Food with Lasting Effects," because the gratifying sensation of health and well-being it imparts continues long after it has ceased to be taken.

It is universally admitted that nothing so admirably fills the needs of those who require a tonic as Sanatogen. The reason is that it not only improves the nutrition of the physical side of the body, but it also exercises a beneficial sway over the brain and nervous system, and has a profound influence in improving the quantity and quality of the red blood corpuscles, which are such potent factors in maintaining the health at its highest point.

In this connection Professor Tobold, who was Physician-in-Ordinary to the late Emperor Frederic, writes:—"Sanatogen has proved itself to be an admirable dietetic preparation in patients of mine whose nutrition was much below par."

Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

THE INCREDIBLE WORLD.

The extraordinary thing about the world is that the most literal facts are so extravagantly impossible and so gloriously incredible. We may admire the imaginative energy of a poet but the most audacious leaps of fancy are quite paltry and ordinary compared with the simple every-day facts. The stars for example, are favourites of poetic imagination. They have been called flowers in the fields of heaven jewels scattered by angels or even gods and goddesses. Hugo (always original) sees Jupiter rising through a fog like "luminous wound"; Milton refers to the lamps with their everlasting oil; Tennyson compares the Pleiades to fireflies caught in a web of light; Meredith hints that stars may be coffin-nails—a hideous fancy from a pessimistic nightmare; and Longfellow, in a terrible passage, describes the famine of winter when the air was hungry and the stars glared like the eyes of starving wolves. But the plain matter-of-fact man tells you the most monstrous thing of all viz., that stars are worlds and suns bigger and fiercer than our own—a thought which shrivels all the poetic fancies into commonplaceness.

All imaginations about the sun are ordinary compared with the unexaggerated truth. It may be to classic poets a chariot of Phœbus; it may be (to Omar) a hunter flinging his noos of light to catch the Sultan's turret, or (to Hiawatha) a hunter whose silver arrows chase the dark from hill and valley; it may even be to Coleridge "like God's own head." But it is the plain astronomical fact which utterly paralyses the mind. What fancy about a crisp sun though it be wild as the truth, that it is a reeling globe flung white-hot from yonder sun? All the early cosmogonise and startling myths of creation are tame compared with the actual history of the solar system. It is the ordinary fact that blasts and bewilders; and the thing that everybody knows which is so utterly confounding Poetry is duller than prose, and truth is wilder than fiction. It is vain to argue that religious dogmas are too flagrantly impossible while we live on this star. The scientist who would abolish the incredible must first remove the earth.

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"In a little while," writes the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," "Mr. John Tweed will have finished the clay model of his huge statue of Clive, which will in due time be set up at the western end of Charles Street where the steps run down into St. James's Park. It is an appropriate position, just in the shadow of the India Office. Clive will look eastward along this street of Government offices, and will face the bridge that joins the Home Office to the new offices of the Local Government Board and the Board of Education. A friend who saw Mr. Tweed's model recently tells me that it represents Clive in uniform and bareheaded. He carries a sword in one hand, and in the other a scroll of paper. I believe the likeness has been taken from the portrait in the possession of Lord Powis."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE RETURN OF THE BOLERO FORESHADOWED IN THE NEW GOWNS.

It seems almost inexcusable to talk of the modes of 1911 now that we are only standing on the threshold of the autumn of 1910. But the couturiere, who strains her eyes into the future, and who is practically living in the next season when she has barely reached the present one is able to make some sound deductions concerning the new modes. One of these, which is only a whisper at present, is that the return of the bolero may be expected in the not very far distant future. It may arrive next summer, or it may halt on its way till the following autumn or winter, but if it appears at all during the present year, it will only be in the nature of a tentative attempt on the part of the makers of modes to feel their way and test public opinion.

A REVIVAL.

To the lay mind fashions have a way of bursting suddenly upon us. The dressmaker, however, knows better. They have, in reality, commenced like clouds on the horizon, which are no bigger than a man's hand, and most of the new modes have been led up to just as the public after-dinner speaker leads up to his best joke. If one looks closely at the new coats and frocks of the moment one can see the bolero idea very cleverly foreshadowed in a great many instances. The "soutane" frock, which has made such a sensation lately, and which is fashioned in most respects exactly after the pattern of a cassock, has a kind of bolero of silk or satin spliced into the corsage. The cloth coat has not infrequently the same bolero effect produced in the stitching or the piping, the bolero being nearly always square instead of round. One sees it, too, in the beautiful embroideries of the evening gown, as well as in the demi-toilettes and afternoon gowns of the moment, vaguely and attractively foreshadowed. When one recollects what an essentially useful feature the bolero was in days gone by, and how generally becoming it proved to be, we can hardly regret this trend of fashion, while the greatest argument in its favour is that the former vogue for this detail of dress lasted not only a few months but several years.

NARROW SIDE BREADTHS.

It is more than difficult to realise why we have become so eager to produce a perfectly square effect in the matter of our coats and apparently our dresses as well. Where a very slight woman is concerned, this fashion for accentuating the breadth of the back and front of the gown may be perfectly harmless and becoming, but the stout woman would do better to choose a less uncompromising form of attire. In the case of the one-piece frocks, so dear to the heart of the couturiere, the square effect is produced by means of the front panel, which commences on the corsage, and which is edged on either side with a row of buttons placed as far away from each other as possible, these buttons being continued on the jups from about the height of the knees, and extending to the hem. To accentuate this rather curious effect, the side breadth of a coat are kept as narrow as possible, and the front and back breadths very wide. One pleasing result which the coats have, however, is that they make the figure round the hips look a good deal narrower in contrast to the width across the shoulders. The elimination of the waist line, by means of the revival of Empire modes, still further accentuates the square effect where the afternoon gowns are concerned.

FOLD OF SATIN IN CONTRASTING SHADE.

Another noticeable point about the Empire gowns which is well worth mentioning is that the deep hem is entirely done away with. Its place is taken where the newest and smartest models are concerned by a very narrow fold of satin in a contrasting tone to the gown, which borders the skirt at the extreme edge, the long expanse of the jupe being otherwise perfectly plain and unadorned, thus adding considerably to the height of the wearer, and proving a very welcome expedient where the short woman is concerned.

TRADE MARK PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, Mr. H. Campbell

BY THE WAY.

KINGS IN EXILE.

The days when an Emperor and Empress of France, a Queen of Spain, and a King of Hanover were in exile at the same time are now over. "Les rois en exil" of to-day are Oriental despots, the Shah of Persia, a pensioner of Russia, and Abdul Hamid, not really in exile, but hidden behind the walls of the Villa, Allatini in Salonica. These, with the widow of that cosmopolitan scamp, ex-King Milan, and the aged ex-Empress Eugenie, complete the list. And yet the lives of the majority of royal and princely exiles seem cast in pleasant places. Endowed as most of them are with great wealth, as long as they keep up to the rather elastic moral standard permitted to princes they enjoy the honours and pleasures of royalty without the responsibilities. Even when an opportunity occurs of returning to their former position they generally refuse. A notable instance is the Grand Duke Michel of Russia, who, coming to this country owing to royal displeasure, has now settled down to the life of a great English nobleman, not even despising the office of mayor, and though the gates of Russia are again open to him, sensibly prefers his adopted home.

WHAT THEY MAY OR MAY NOT DO.

Abstention from intrigue and politics is all that is asked from these exiles. The Orleans Princes, for example, have only themselves to thank that once or twice they found themselves cold-shouldered by English society. An ex-king and prince who has no hope nor wish for return can consult his own heart as to his spouse, and this is perhaps what King Manuel will now do. His position at Court, should he wish to go, would probably be in the Royal circle, after the immediate members of the Royal Family, or even perhaps after the King and Queen. But his presence would no doubt be a source of worry to the official and embarrassment to the Minister of the Portuguese Republic.

FOUNDING OF LISBON.

According to a certain very precise Portuguese historian, Lisbon was founded by a great-grandson of Abraham in the year 3259 B.C. At any rate, its situation must have attracted city builders in the very earliest times, and its known history was already a long one when the great earthquake of 1755 laid it low. Its seven hills, closely joined, make five miles of houses, church towers, and palaces, frowning over the blue Tagus's two miles of breadth. It is the most imposing capital city in Western Europe, and King Alfonso of Spain perhaps regrets now and then that his predecessor, Philip the Second, did not make it the entire Peninsula's Capital when he had the opportunity.

ENGLAND'S FRIENDSHIP.

Lisbon is also the most English of the Continental capitals. Our Crusaders aided the first King of Portugal in taking it from the Moors in 1147, and we have been coming and going ever since, as allies or men of business. Portugal's sons and daughters cried "Long live the King of Great Britain!" in the streets here with much enthusiasm when Catharine of Braganza sailed away to marry Charles II, "with India for a dowry," and they bore her later misfortunes as a queen very patiently. They showed the same regard for us a hundred years ago, though a little (and naturally) resentful of our contemptuous opinion of them as auxiliaries. Since the days of print we have often been unkind in our estimate of the little nation. But we have spent blood and money for Portugal like no other people, and Lisbon remembers this. When the French soldiery were coursing the Lisbonese like hares up and down the alleyways and Beauharnais was breakfasting in their king's palace on a dozen canaries a morning, they looked confidently to us to relieve them of the invaders, and although we took our time about it, we did relieve them.

AN OLD STICK.

A legislative curiosity may be observed in treatment of the Jesuits by the new Government of Portugal. The second article of the decree against religious orders published last Saturday drives all Jesuits from the kingdom with the authority of two enactments, dated 1757 and 1759, which are still in force. Commencing on this remarkable instance of a law becoming "practically operative a century and a half after its first passage," the "Times" recalls some features of the previous struggles between Church and State in Portugal. As elsewhere, it is the Jesuits that have not only embittered but very largely created the jealousy with which the religious orders are regarded. Soon after the foundation of Loyola's society in the sixteenth century, and before its formal recognition by the Pope, the Jesuits were welcomed to Portugal by king John III. Their rapid rise to power resulted, as usual, in unpopularity, and the great statesman Pombal drove them from the Court, and represented their misbehaviour so strongly to the Pope that the order fell from power and favour. Several plots were rightly or wrongly attributed to it, and in 1759 it was expelled from Portugal, Brazil, and the Indies. In 1773 the Pope suppressed it altogether but since from nothing, nothing comes, we gather the order continued its existence, since, in 1814, Pius VII. recognised it once more. During King Carlos' reign several ineffectual attempts were made to eradicate the Jesuits, but they survived, and under King Manuel clericalism increased in strength. This is not the first time the Church has suffered with the Throne.

THE SURPRISE IN PORTUGAL.

Surprise has frequently been expressed at the ease and speed with which the Monarchy has been overthrown in Portugal and the lack of vindictiveness shown by the conquerors. People find it hard to divest themselves of the idea that all revolutions must be a rising of the masses against the upper classes, as was the case in France in 1789, or a revolt against a tyrant, and his army of myrmidons and parasites, as was the case in Turkey recently. There was no tyrant, nor army of spies, nor privileged upper class, in Portugal. Ever since 1820, when Lisbon rose and drove out the English dictators, the country has enjoyed a Liberal constitution: for a quarter of a century it was governed by a man who was the idol of his people, Pedro V. "the Just." As for the upper classes, they were as strongly Republican as the lower. It was the defection of the officers that made the rising a success. The result was, in fact, largely the result of a desire for a change from the existing financial mismanagement, the populace disliking especially the drain of money by the monastic orders. This is an old complaint. A century ago Maria I. found her greatest happiness in raising large sums of money for the Latin Convent at Jerusalem. It rankles very naturally in the hearts of all patriots when the country has to declare itself bankrupt, as Portugal did in 1892. Now the house is to be set in order—perhaps.

THE NEAR EAST.

Prognostications of the events in South-Eastern Europe are a species of gratuitous folly. One day rarely tells another. It is possible, however, to go so far as to say that the relations between Greece and Turkey, which have recently been so strained, are now slightly easier. The Greek Minister, M. Gryparis, has left Constantinople, and the promptness of his Government in removing the only conceivable excuse for hostilities has apparently succeeded in clearing the atmosphere. On the other hand, it is unfortunate that the awaited reply of the four protecting Powers to the Turkish protest against the nomination of two Greek judges to Cretan tribunals should have reached Constantinople at this moment—unfortunate because the decision supports the appointment, and is regarded in Turkey as a studied exhibition of friendliness to Athens. But for this, it might be hoped that Turkey would, for a consideration, transfer her suzerain rights over Crete to Greece. The objections to such a settlement have largely disappeared.

EQUINE INTERLUDE.

(By "K. H. J.")

A dealer who dwelt on the Bosphorus,
Attempted to sell an old hoss for us,
But he so spoke his mind
When he found it was blind,
That the air for miles round smelt of phosphorus.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—*If* your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist or "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

One of the subjects of discussion at the recent International Congress of Geologists at Stockholm was the life of pre-Cambrian times, a topic of absorbing interest for all students of the larger issues of scientific inquiry. The facts are briefly these. The life of the Cambrian period—for long the oldest authentic life of the globe—was, on the whole, of a somewhat advanced type. All the great subkingdoms of the animal world except the vertebrata, the back-boned animals, were represented in its fossils. In its earliest beds were found trilobites, creatures of sufficiently high organisations to be placed with the crabs and lobsters in the class crustacea. As their contemporary lived the earliest known member of the molluscs; a species of lingula, a genus still living in our present seas. In the upper beds a shell representing the most highly organised division of the molluscs, now represented by nautilus and cuttle-fish appears.

EVIDENCE OF PRE-CAMBRIAN LIFE.

Obviously, then, if the earliest forms of life were the simplest, the Cambrian fossils could not represent the first life of the globe. Life in pre-Cambrian times was assumed, and the absence of traces of the same in the rock was ascribed to the imperfection of the record. In other words, they were supposed to have been obliterated by the changes which the rocks had undergone in the course of ages. It was pointed out, moreover, that the graphite found in pre-Cambrian traces was probably highly altered coal deposits, and therefore evidence of vegetable life. At the same time the limestones, as are so many in later times, were held to have been formed of animal remains. Thus even, if no fossils had been found, there remained the possibility, or probability, that pre-Cambrian times had been rich in animal and vegetable life.

REASONS FOR ABSENCE OF EVIDENCE.

In the discussion as to this apparently sudden appearance of a varied and rather highly organised fauna in Cambrian times the various geologists taking part showed a firm belief in the evidence for still earlier life on the globe. The evidence from the graphite deposits of Brittany, and traces of pre-Cambrian fossils in Finland and Sweden, &c., was held to be conclusive. To explain the absence of further traces of the presumably rich life of these early times ingenious suggestions were made. For example, supposing there were no carnivorous animals, then there would be no need of hard defensive structures. And pre-Cambrian animals not having these would be less likely to leave traces in the rocks. It was also suggested that the earlier animals had no hard parts, these only occurring when the organism becomes more complex.

EARLIEST LIFE.

With regard to the latter suggestion it is to be remembered that some of the simplest animals and plants, the foraminefera and the diatoms, have hard parts, and are abundantly represented as fossils. And since one of the great principles of geology is to interpret the past by an appeal to the present, it is a somewhat bold suggestion that carnivorous organisms which play so important a part in the balance of life to-day, should be entirely absent in pre-Cambrian times. There is a difficulty also in the assumption that the earliest forms of life were the simplest. For at the present day the simplest living beings are dependent on the higher, and cannot exist without them. In all cases of supposed spontaneous generation, again, the medium in which life was produced was organic. No plant or animal, we believe, is known which could live under absolutely sterilised conditions.

NOTE ON GEOLOGICAL TIME.

The President of the Congress, Professor de Geer, gave a lecture on the question of geological time. Many attempts have been made to determine the geological age of the earth, and the subject has given rise to much discussion among geologists, physicists, and biologists. Professor de Geer has made a determination of the length of the post-glacial time which he claims is the only successful attempt to measure geological time in years. The result has been arrived at after thirty years' study of certain post-glacial clays in the neighbourhood of Stockholm, and depends on the same principle as the determining of the age of a tree by the number of rings of annual growth. The clays were found to have been deposited in regular layers differing in colour and composition, and the same succession is repeated again and again with layers of varying thickness.

GLACIATION AREAS.

Professor de Geer concludes that each cycle represents the deposits of one year. If this is so, then the number of years occupied in the forming of any bed can be determined by counting the cycles of deposition. And if any section could be found where such deposition of clay had taken place continuously since the glaciation of the area, then the length of post-glacial time for that area could be readily determined. At Ragunda, in middle Sweden, Professor de Geer has found such a section, and reads there the record that the glaciation of this area took place some 7,000 years ago.

PROBLEM OF THE LATE SWALLOW.

The swallow is due to leave in September, but there are commonly stragglers to be seen throughout October, while some may even linger to the end of November. This year they are, perhaps, more in evidence than usual, and this has been attributed to the abnormal spell of warm weather. This is probably the true explanation, though it need not be supposed that a warm October has delayed the general exodus. The bulk of our swallows probably took their flight at the usual time, while the normal stragglers have been reinforced by others which have come back owing to the fine weather and continued abundance of insect life. And as the fine weather has probably not retarded the exodus of the swallow, neither has it delayed the arrival of the red-wing from Scandinavia. For this bird—which, with the fieldfare, usually arrives about the middle or end of October—has been already recorded.

THE FOURTH COMET OF THE YEAR.

Another periodical comet has safely returned to the vicinity of the earth, the comet discovered by the American astronomer, Mr. Brooks, in 1889, having just been rediscovered by the same observer at the Solar Observatory on Mount Wilson, near San Francisco. Comet D'Arrest has also turned up, notwithstanding that it passed us in 1903 quite undetected by our most powerful telescopes. Altogether four comets are as yet credited to 1910 (Halley's belongs to 1909), two being returns of known comets and two entirely new discoveries. One of the latter was the Great Daylight Comet of January, and there is a chance of another imposing visitant from space swimming into our ken before the year is out, as on an average five comets are recorded every year.

MONUMENT TO A SCIENTIST.

A monument to Johann Gregor Mendel, the botanist and natural philosopher, who died at Bruenn in 1884, was unveiled during mail week at that town, in the presence of the authorities and a large number of representatives of foreign institutions, including Professor Bateson, of Cambridge University. At a banquet which was subsequently given, speeches were delivered in which appreciative references were made to Mendel's contributions to the study of the theory of heredity.

It is announced in the Army Orders that in future non-commissioned officers and men, other than drivers of the Royal Horse Artillery, will be equipped with swords and sword-belts, which will be worn on all occasions when full dress is worn. Swords will not be carried by the Royal Horse Artillery at training and manœuvres, nor on any other occasion when service dress is worn.

MR. T. CATO WORSFOLD, speaking at the dinner of the Authors' Club, remarked that it was understood Mr. Rudyard Kipling had been compelled to leave Rottingdean owing to the trippers, the cameras, and the autograph hunters. That was quite true; but he had discovered that the ultimate and immediate cause of Mr. Kipling's leaving was that the cab-driver, when he was asked what was the fare from Brighton to Rottingdean, replied, "Well, Sir, it is 8s. 6d., but for Mr. Rudyard Kipling it is 10s. 6d."

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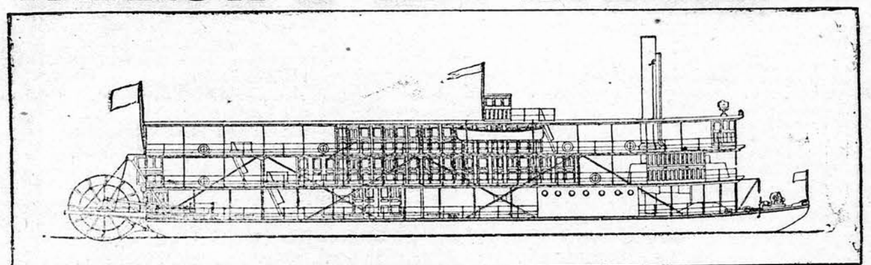

YARROW'S make a speciality of SHALLOW-DRAUGHT RIVER STEAMERS, either propelled by a STERN-WHEEL or by SCREWS WORKING IN TUNNELS, fitted with YARROW'S PATENT HINGED FLAP, by which means a considerable increase in speed is obtained without increase of cost. Vessels can be delivered whole, in pieces, or in floatable sections arranged so that they may be readily united while afloat.

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YARROW & CO., LTD., Shipbuilders, GLASGOW. (Formerly of POPLAR, LONDON.)

THE "IDEAL" WRIST WATCHES.

Light. Compact. Comfortable.

No Metal next the Skin.

PRICES.

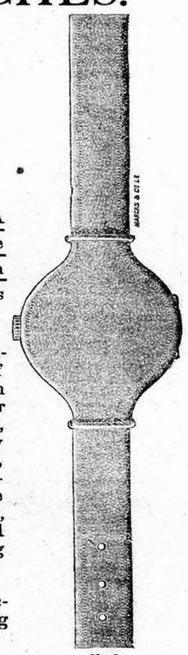
Nickel Silver	... ...	Rs.	37 8
Sterling Silver	... ...	,,	47 8
18ct. Gold	... ...	,,	160 0

No. 1.

WE ARE THE PIONEERS OF WRIST WEAR. A new model has to pass through the severest tests before we place it before the public; and should it fail to satisfy in the minutest particular, what we know to be the essentials of a Wrist Watch, it is at once discarded.

These "Ideal" Wrist Watches are constructed to withstand hard-wear, such as we know a wrist watch must of necessity be subjected to. They are built for the Indian climate and to these combined features we attribute their great popularity. The lever movement is fully jewelled, strong keyless attachment, compensated balance, carefully adjusted hair spring, white enamel dial, bold numerals, sunk seconds circle. The time-keeping accuracy and durability of these watches carry our usual guarantee. The soft leather wristlet obviates contact of metal with the skin, vitiates the possibilities of irritation or poisoning and reduces even the remote chance of moisture permeating case.

Both of the illustrations are photographic reproductions, and No. 2 shows the chamois lined strap crossing the back of watch.



No 2.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona,

Jewellers and Silversmith by appointment to His Excellency the Earl of Minto, G.M.I.E., G.M.S.I., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Genuine only with this trademark.

EUQUININE.

(Tasteless Quinine)

FOR

Infants & Invalids.

ONCE TRIED - - - - ALWAYS USED.

NO BITTER - - - - TASTE!

Obtainable from all Chemists.

Wholesale Agents:

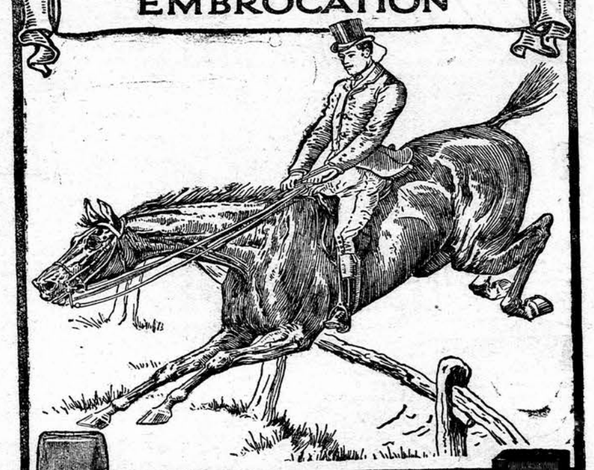
SCHRODER, SMIDT & CO., BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS the Ladies' Friend

A Female Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them highly. Of their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 9d. from

ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION



FOR USE ON ANIMALS.

Sprains, Rheumatism, Curbs, Splints when forming, Sprung Sinews, Capped Hocks, Overreaches, Bruises, Broken Knees, Ellman's Royal Embrocation. Sore Shoulders, Sore Udders of Cows not in Milk, For Sore Mouths in Sheep and Lambs, For Foot Rot in Sheep, Sprains in Dogs, Cramp in Birds. Ellman's Universal Embrocation.

FOR HUMAN USE.

Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Neuralgia from Cold, Chronic Bronchitis. Sprains, Backache, Bruises, Slight Cuts, Cramp, Soreness of the Limbs after exercise.

ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., SLOUGH, ENGLAND.

After Illness

'VANA' TRADE MARK TONIC WINE

'Vana' Tonic Wine is the Ideal Restorative for convalescents. It hastens recovery by enriching the blood, stimulating the digestion, and restoring the appetite. It strengthens body, brain and nerves, and counteracts the fatigue and depression produced by extreme heat.

Of all Chemists

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON (ENG.)

NEW YORK MONTREAL SYDNEY CAPE TOWN MILAN SHANGHAI

XX 134

ASK FOR HASU-NO-HANA

Perfume of the Japanese Lotus

Of all Chemists & Perfumers

J. GROSSMITH & SON LONDON

SPECIAL COMPETITION FOR RESIDENTS IN INDIA.

The Proprietors of - - -

Wright's Coal Tar Soap

Are offering valuable cash prizes to the readers of this paper who correctly forecast the number of Births registered in the United Kingdom for the three months ending December 31st, 1910, as certified in the Official Return of the Registrar-General for that period.

In the event of no competitor sending the exact figures, the prizes will be awarded to those sending the nearest estimates.

First Prize - £50

Second Prize, £25 Third Prize, £10

Wright's Coal Tar Soap Coupon.

I estimate the No. of Births in the United Kingdom for the three months ending December 31st, 1910, to be.....

Name.....

Address.....

To assist competitors in their forecasts we give the official figures for the past four years as follows:—

Three months ending December 31st, 1906=281,526
,, ,, ,, 1907=274,031
,, ,, ,, 1908=276,109
,, ,, ,, 1909=274,270

READ CONDITIONS CAREFULLY.

The above Coupon must be sent attached to an OUTSIDE wrapper of a tablet of WRIGHT'S Coal Tar Soap. Competitors sending any other wrapper than WRIGHT'S will be disqualified. Competitors may send as many estimates as they like provided a wrapper as above is attached to each coupon. If two competitors should send the exact figures the first and second prizes will be added together and equally divided. If three or more competitors are correct the third prize will be added to the first and second and divided equally in a similar way.

The decision of the Advertising Manager will be final.

No correspondence can be entertained.

Last day for receiving replies, Dec. 31st, 1910.

Owing to the time that elapses before the official returns are issued, the result cannot be announced until April 3rd, 1911, on which day it will appear in the Bombay "Times of India," "Madras Mail," Calcutta "Englishman," Allahabad "Pioneer," and Lahore "Civil and Military Gazette."

Address: "INDIA," Wright's Coal Tar Soap, 66/68, PARK STREET, LONDON, S.E., ENGLAND.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,

CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20. CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON. CODES: QWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHŒA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.

Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of genuine Chlorodyne bears the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT Ltd. LONDON S.E.

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NEW PATTERN NICKEL LEVER WATCH.

The Sandow Lever

BEST VALUE IN INDIA.

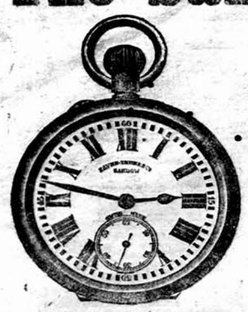
Rs. 10.

Only Manufactured and Sold by

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

Watch and Clock Specialists.

31, Hornby Road, BOMBAY

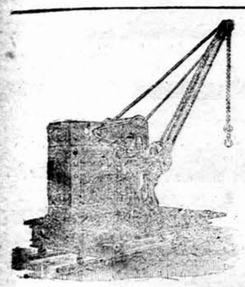


This Watch has been specially designed for rough wear. It keeps good time, and will run on well for years.

Nickel Silver case.

Rs. 10.

Illusons of dtratiial and movement are shewn exact size. Suppliedox with in B spare glass and spring and guaranteed for 12 months.



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RYLAND STREET WORKS

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF

HAND CRANES,

Portable, Wharf, Wall, Foundry, Warehouse and verhead Types. Lifting Tackle, Hydraulic Tools, &c.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO 72.

INVALUABLE

For the COMPLEXION — In HOT CLIMATES

BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola

It removes all SUNBURN, TAN, HEAT, and IRRITATION. Keeps the SKIN SMOOTH and WHITE. Prevents the attack of Mosquitoes.

It removes all REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, and CHAPS. Keeps the SKIN SOFT as VELVET. Cool and Refreshing at all seasons of the year.

Is Unequalled for THE SKIN & COMPLEXION

M. BEETHAM & SON. CHELTENHAM, ENGLAND.

BENGER'S

One of the most valuable foods known to the Medical Profession.—"The Lancet" describes it as "Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

Benger's Food is distinguished from the others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed.

BENGER'S FOOD IS FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age.

Mothers and interested persons are requested to write for Booklet, "Benger's Food and How to Use It." This contains a "Concise Guide to the Rearing of Infants" and practical information on the care of Invalids, Convalescents and the Aged. Post free on application to Benger's Food Ltd., Otter Works, Manchester, Eng.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Druggists, etc., everywhere.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine **VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL** *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, *Valence* (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras*. — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in *Bombay*.
DUMOULIN & Co., Agents in *Pondicherry*.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, indigestion, excess, youthful indiscretion, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poor-ness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and refuse them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 and 20 Post Free

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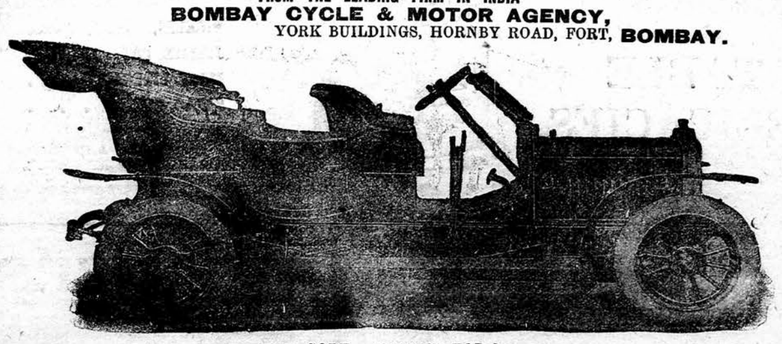
BUY YOUR

MOTOR CAR, MOTOR CYCLE & CYCLE

FROM THE LEADING FIRM IN INDIA

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY,

YORK BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, **BOMBAY.**



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DELAUNAY BELLEVILLE, DE DION BOUTON, RENAULT, HUMBER, ROVER, ITALA & STANDARD CARS.

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Dunlop, Michelin & Continental Tyres. Lucas's Ld.'s and other high grade Cycle & Motor Accessories &c., &c., &c.
Repairs done under Expert European Supervision.
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BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

HORLICK'S

MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)

The Ideal Food for all ages.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.

When weary and tired—take HORLICK'S, and get that feeling of fitness.

SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

As a beverage HORLICK'S surpasses all alcoholic drinks, as it recuperates without giving any reaction, and is delicious to take, especially when iced. Children maintain their health and resist disease—and do not waste away when fed on HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.

Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.

KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

Rs. 36/—per dozen.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.

BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS.

RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK,

REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. Limited; KEMP & Co., &c.,

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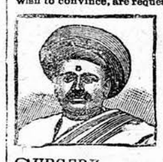
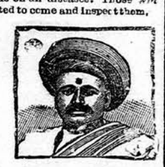
The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

☞ I possess numerous certificates from officials, European Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to convince, are requested to come and inspect them.





SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 15 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, bursting and pain are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, ilium, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 8 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralysis, acute of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Insipid an Mellbes—and complaints akin thereto, both acute and caronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows:—

For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantatis Pills and Oil for 20 days, Rs. 15-8.

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For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

For Spermatorrhœa, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 d Rs. 4-8.

For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 4-8

For Rheumatism, Goutand Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 1 days, Rs. 6-8.

Up-country orders are promptly executed by value payable post. Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

LEUCORRHŒA—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 25 days, Rs. 10.

ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough, Cold, Throat Irritation, Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dropsy after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons month diseases, are all very successfully treated. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

OPHTHALMIA.—Obstinate; and sor diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning, piercing pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness, are relieved by harmless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients. Pills or water for 15 days, Rs. 4-8 5-8.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHEA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGE, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus, Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence. Pills for 15 days, Rs. -8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYENTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days Rs. 4-8 5-8.

Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Benares Mottwalla's Chawl, near Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, P.O. doo, Bombay.

TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of **POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE.** In 1/- Tins (English Price). Sold everywhere. For free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., Aldhery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.

INSTANT RELIEF.

Agents:—H. TREACHER & Co.,

Bombay & Poona.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!

NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

In a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2

Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3

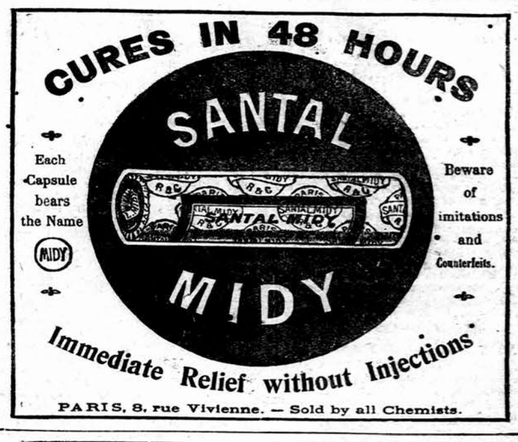
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed. Pamphlets or post free 3d from The Leclerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA



PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. — Sold by all Chemists.

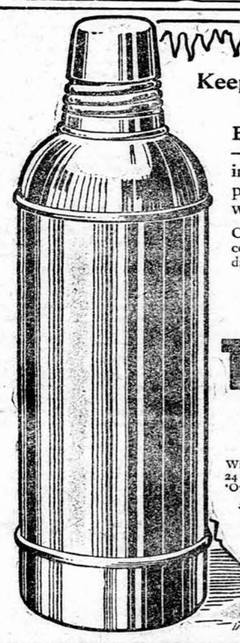
DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA — **MAGNESIA**



Keeps Contents Icy Cold 'mid Torrid Heat!

Every traveller—every doctor—nurse—mother—cook—in fact—everybody should possess one, or more, of these wonderful Thermos Flasks.

Cold liquids poured into them *remain* cold—in even the hottest weather—for days—no matter where the Flask is kept

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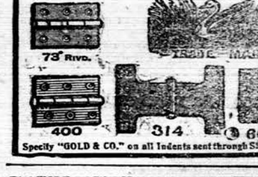

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